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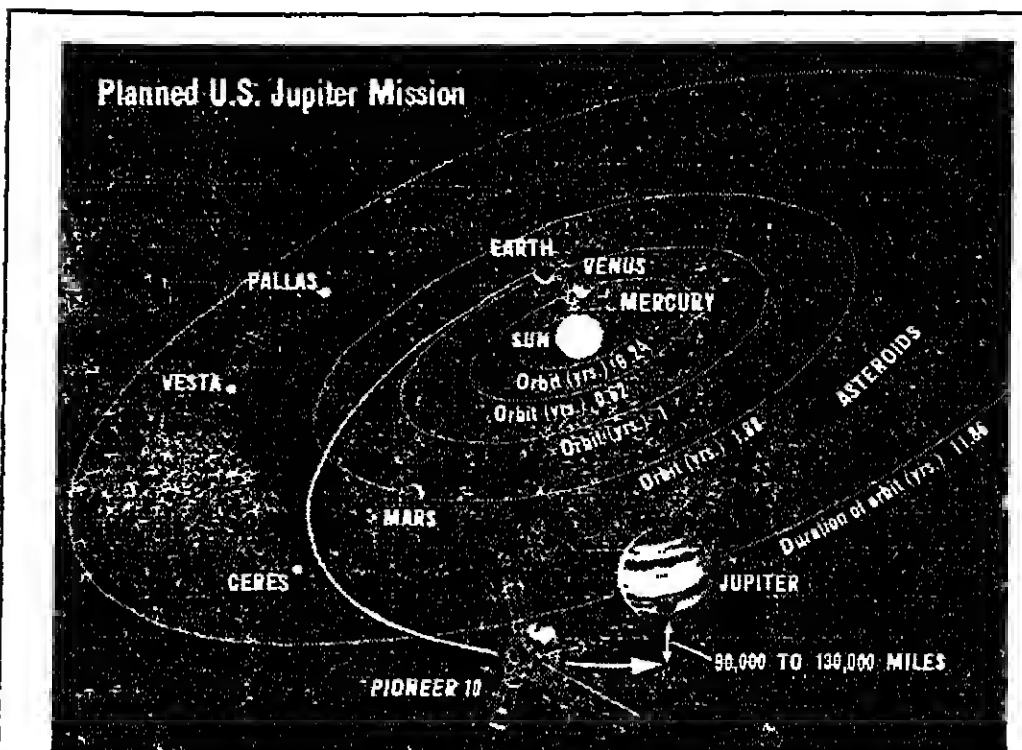
No. 27,725

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 4-5, 1972

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Overcast, rain. Temp. 45-50 (10-10). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-57 (10-10).
LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-57 (10-10). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-57 (10-10).
ROME: Sunny. Temp. 57-66 (14-19). Tomorrow: Sunny. Temp. 57-66 (14-19).
NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 35-45 (3-7). Tomorrow: Cloudy. Temp. 35-45 (3-7).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 1.50
Belgium 1.50
Denmark 1.50
France 1.50
Germany 1.50
Greece 1.50
Italy 1.50
Japan 1.50
Netherlands 1.50
Norway 1.50
Portugal 1.50
Spain 1.50
Sweden 1.50
Switzerland 1.50
Turkey 1.50
U.S. Military 1.50
Yugoslavia 1.50



The route of Pioneer-10, which was launched yesterday on a 22-month, half-billion-mile trip to environs of Jupiter. Then it is due to leave solar system.

22-Month Trip

U.S. Craft Starts Journey To Jupiter and Beyond

By John Noble Wilford

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., March 3 (UPI)—The spacecraft Pioneer-10 was launched last night on the first mission to explore the environs of the planet Jupiter.

Space agency officials said the unmanned spacecraft should reach Jupiter in 22 months—the longest and most far-reaching interplanetary voyage of the space age.

The launching, originally set for Sunday, was postponed three times—first because of a momentary power shutdown in the blockhouse, and twice by fierce high-altitude winds.

Pioneer-10 lifted off after a 25-minute delay because of an unexplained technical problem. In 16 minutes, launching officials said, the spacecraft was traveling 31,413

miles an hour and was apparently on its Jupiter-bound course.

The attempt came at a time when Jupiter—the largest planet in the solar system, a boiling hulk of primordial gases and clouds 318 times the mass of earth, and the possible habitat of some life forms—is 525 million miles from earth. The spacecraft was planned to reach Jupiter in December, 1973, and take the first close-up pictures of the mysterious planet.

Pioneer-10 is a 1,700-pound spacecraft designed with 11 instruments for measuring Jupiter's hydrogen-rich atmosphere, thick clouds and radiation belt. It is the first spacecraft built to fly to one



Atlas-Centaur rocket carrying Pioneer-10 blasts off from Cape Kennedy, Fla.

To Blunt Any Red Offensive

Saigon Begins Drive in Highlands

SAIGON, March 3 (UPI)—A force of 14,000 South Vietnamese troops has begun a new offensive in the Central Highlands in the biggest Vietnamese operation since the invasion of Cambodian sanctuaries last fall, military sources reported today. B-52s carried out big strikes before the drive began.

The drive was through the jungled mountain area 250 miles north of Saigon near where the borders of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia come together. The military sources said it was possible the offensive would carry across the border in an effort to blunt any possible Communist offensive.

ment troops found 40 bodies of guerrillas killed earlier by 23 waves of B-52 strikes that hampered the area from noon Tuesday to noon today.

They said a Vietnamese spotter plane saw Communist tanks moving in an area 20 miles northwest of the Ben Het border camp and called in air strikes. They said at least two Soviet-built PT-76 tanks were destroyed.

The government troops were working to destroy miles of roads, bridges and bunkers built in the area within the last several months by a North Vietnamese engineer regiment, which intelligence reports have said appeared to be preparing the ground for major activities, the sources said.

6 Americans Wounded

No American ground forces were reported involved in the new operation but earlier four Americans were reported wounded near Saigon today when they detonated a booby trap. Two others

Nominee Again Denies It

Kennedy Hints Kleindienst Knew of ITT Deal

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI)—Richard G. Kleindienst today denied knowledge of a charge that an International Telephone and Telegraph pledge to help underwrite the Republican National Convention next August was related to the settlement of anti-trust suits against the giant corporation.

President Nixon's nominee to the nation's highest law-enforcement post repeated to the Senate Judiciary Committee testimony given yesterday that he did not know that ITT had promised up to \$400,000 to the city of San Diego to defray convention costs until he read about it in the newspapers in late November or early December.

Mr. Kleindienst restated his denial after Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., introduced a letter dated Sept. 21, written to the then deputy attorney general asking Mr. Kleindienst about the settlement of the case.

The letter, which Sen. Kennedy said had been written by an as-



Richard G. Kleindienst

Richard W. McLaren, then head of the Justice Department Anti-trust Division, had replied by letter stating that the settlement had been worked out by the anti-trust division and that there was no relation between it and the reported ITT contribution promise. Judge McLaren has also denied to the judiciary panel that he had known of the ITT pledge until the story broke in the newspapers.

Sen. Kennedy then asked Mr. Kleindienst how Judge McLaren could have given these assurances "without talking to you."

Mr. Kleindienst replied that he did not remember receiving the letter or talking about it with Judge McLaren, but he added that the judge's letter indicated that the anti-trust chief had called him about it.

After the Kennedy-Kleindienst exchange, committee chairman James O. Eastland, D. Miss., abruptly recessed the hearings until Tuesday, saying that three surprise witnesses would then be summoned to testify in con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Aid Given To Greece By Nixon

He Overrides Congress's Ban

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI)—President Nixon, citing a Soviet naval buildup in the Mediterranean, has overridden congressional objections to provide about \$75 million in military aid to Greece.

Mr. Nixon resumed the aid in an executive move Feb. 17, only 10 days after signing a bill that included an amendment prohibiting the United States from providing aid to the military junta that rules Greece.

Mr. Nixon's action became known yesterday when the State Department informed the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In a memorandum to Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Mr. Nixon said "overriding requirements of the national security of the United States justify a waiver of the prohibition" placed in the Foreign Aid Act by Congress.

The action was taken in response to a memorandum Mr. Rogers sent to Mr. Nixon one day after the President signed the bill into law. The secretary said Greece will continue to need modern weapons and equipment to fulfill its NATO mission against Soviet-bloc forces in the area.

The Soviet naval buildup on the southern flank of the alliance has enhanced the importance of the Greek role," Mr. Rogers said. "The facilities which Greece offers to the United States and NATO would be essential in any conflict with the Warsaw Pact in the eastern Mediterranean."

Although Congress specifically forbade aid to Greece, the act allows the President to spend amounts equal to appropriations for the prior fiscal year in any matter involving national security.

The law provides that the President, in overriding the ban must notify Congress promptly.

The Nixon administration originally asked for \$118 million for Greece, but it is expected Congress will cut that figure to about \$79 million.

State Department spokesman Charles Bray said talks have already started with Greek officials on the possible sale of F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers.

Anti-U.S. Bombing

ATHENS, March 3 (AP)—A car belonging to a U.S. Information Service official was damaged by a home-made bomb late last night as it was parked outside the official's home. This is the latest in a series of bombing attacks on cars owned by American officials in the Athens area.

Dayan Warns Lebanon, Syria Of New Incursion

TEL AVIV, March 3 (Reuters).—Gen. Moshe Dayan, the Israeli defense minister, tonight warned Lebanon and Syria that Israeli forces might enter their territory if this became imperative to safeguard Israeli citizens from Arab guerrilla attacks.

In an interview on Israeli television, the defense minister said both Lebanon and Syria should endeavor to curb and finally put an end to Arab guerrilla operations from their territory.

He said that the guerrillas, after being expelled from Jordan, and without being able to operate from Lebanon or Syria, would disintegrate.

Asked about the consequences if Arab guerrilla activity from Lebanon continued, Gen. Dayan said: "We cannot discount the possibility of our forces crossing the border, if this should be necessary to protect Israeli citizens on our side."

"But especially because I do not think that this is a matter for a single operation, I hardly feel that future developments can be defined by any single action. This is a process, Israel must continue to exert pressure, and I hope that in the end, the Lebanese government and the Lebanese army will come to the conclusion that it is better to prevent Arab guerrilla activity from their territory."

He said that if it became imperative to defend Israeli citizens, "we shall cross the border. But this is a political problem and not a question of kilometers," he explained.

Asked about firing from Syrian territory, Gen. Dayan said it appeared that Syria was prepared to take the risk of having to absorb counterattacks, of increased tension and of escalation, which might also involve their regular forces.

"But, fundamentally, I don't think that Syria is prepared to go to war now," he said.



ROARING CROWD—Thousands of Cypriots demonstrating in Nicosia yesterday in support of their president, Archbishop Makarios, demanding that he not resign.

50,000 March in Support

'Makarios and Only Makarios'

NICOSIA, March 3 (Reuters).—More than 50,000 Greek Cypriots chanting, "Makarios and only Makarios" demonstrated outside the archbishop's palace here today in a show of loyalty to the 59-year-old president.

Church bells pealed throughout the city, sounding the note of urgency that accompanies a crisis, as thousands of adults and schoolchildren converged on the palace from all over Cyprus to express their support for the archbishop in his struggle with church authorities.

Three senior bishops called for President Makarios to resign at a meeting of the church synod yesterday on the grounds

that under the law of the Orthodox Church an archbishop should not hold temporal power.

As crowds of supporters built up around the archbishop's palace the island's house of representatives passed a resolution backing Archbishop Makarios and asking him to stay on as president.

The three bishops who yesterday demanded that the archbishop resign as president are expected to fly to Greece tomorrow, according to reports reaching here from Athens.

Greek Cypriot newspapers said today Archbishop Makarios told ministers at an emergency cabinet meeting last night he would resign as president unless the bishops withdrew their demands.

Publicly, the archbishop, who has been president since Cyprus became independent from Britain in 1960, has remained silent on his bishops' demands.

Some observers connected the move by the bishops with pressure on President Makarios by the Greek government, which has asked him to reshuffle his cabinet and hand over shipments of Czechoslovak arms to the UN peace-keeping force on the island.

An official spokesman said the arms question was "well on the way toward settlement," but there was no confirmation of an Athens report that the archbishop had agreed to the Greek government's request.

Today's support for the archbishop followed demonstrations in Limassol last night outside the residence of the Bishop of Kition (Limassol), who with his colleagues from Paphos and Kyrenia had requested the president to step down.

Bishops' Right

ISTANBUL, March 3 (AP)—A spokesman for the ecumenical patriarchate, the most prestigious authority in the Orthodox Church, said here today that the three bishops were within their rights in calling for the resignation of Archbishop Makarios.

Metropolitan Khalkis said the question was an internal matter of the Cypriot Church.

Earlier today Mr. Bhutto said: "To eliminate this tendency, Mr. Bhutto said, he had ordered the immediate retirement of six senior air force officers along with Air Marshal Rabbani Khan, who had been serving as general manager of Pakistan's civilian airline."

In a broadcast to the nation tonight, Mr. Bhutto said "Bonapartism" was becoming a problem in the armed forces and had to be eliminated. He defined these as "professional soldiers becoming professional politicians."

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Faulkner Hints Shift In Regime

May Alter Setup, Won't Quit U.K.

BELFAST, March 3 (UPI)—Prime Minister Brian Faulkner today hinted at possible changes in the Northern Ireland parliamentary structure but said his government would resist any attempt to separate the province from the rest of the United Kingdom.

"We are a part of the United Kingdom, on a full equality with other parts," Mr. Faulkner said in a speech to the annual meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council. "Any attempt to cut off such a part without the consent of the people would be unconstitutional, and we would resist it."

He said government institutions in the province have to be strengthened and added: "Changes in the parliamentary machinery may well have a part to play in that strengthening."

Mr. Faulkner also said Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's recent call for a withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland "revealed the depths of his prejudice and ignorance."

Truce in the Bogside

Meanwhile, the militant "Provisional" wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army declared a four-day cease-fire today in a Catholic section of Londonderry often torn by sectarian violence.

A handbill posted on lampposts and walls in the Bogside area said there are to be "no incidents or riots until March 6 by order of the Provisional IRA, Derry Command."

A British Army spokesman said yesterday was "the quietest day we've had here in Derry for months."

He said, however, that Army demolition experts defused a "highly sophisticated bomb" yesterday evening. Bogside residents said the bomb may have been the work of the IRA's other wing, the politically oriented "Officials," or even of other extremists.

The IRA order gave no reason for the truce. But political observers in Londonderry and Belfast said the move may have been linked with reports in British newspapers yesterday that a decision on Northern Ireland by the British government may come within the next week.

Belfast Jail Break

In Belfast today, the army said, a man escaped from the Crumlin Road Jail only hours after guards foiled a break-out attempt by six armed men.

Security sources said they thought the two escape attempts were linked only in that the man who did get away took advantage of the confusion created by the first attempt.

Despite the relative quiet, the fatality toll since violence erupted in Northern Ireland in August, 1969, rose to 258 tonight when police Sgt. Thomas Morrow, 28, was killed in a machine gun ambush at Newry Tuesday, died in a Belfast hospital.

Lynch Denies He Criticized Kennedy View

DUBLIN, March 3 (Reuters).—Premier Jack Lynch today denied a news dispatch quoting him as criticizing Sen. Edward Kennedy's stand on Northern Ireland.

Bernard Nossiter, a correspondent of The Washington Post, in an interview with Mr. Lynch, (which was published Friday in the International Herald Tribune) also quoted the premier as saying that British troops must remain in Northern Ireland to protect both Catholics and Protestants there.

The interview quoted Mr. Lynch as saying of Sen. Kennedy: "I don't think he understands the situation as fully as we do."

A statement issued by the Irish government information bureau on behalf of Mr. Lynch described the interview as "incomplete and in some respects misleading."

The statement said Mr. Lynch had not criticized Sen. Kennedy or his efforts to promote peace in Northern Ireland.

The government statement said certain remarks attributed to Mr. Lynch in the interview "while accurate were removed from their proper context."

Comments by Mr. Lynch on the possible withdrawal of British troops were made in the context of the likely effects immediate withdrawal would have on the situation in the North, said the statement.

Brandt Resignation, New Elections Possible

Concern Rises in Bonn on Ostpolitik's Fate

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, March 3.—There is growing concern in government ranks here that Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik is not going to make the parliamentary hurdle and there could be new elections before the summer is out.

The atmosphere is not one of panic. But nervousness has replaced a studied calm in regime circles when the subject of the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw comes up.

This was not provoked by the desertion of Social Democratic deputy Herbert Eupka, who "out of concern over the unity and freedom of Germany" switched to the opposition ranks last week.

Mr. Eupka, a refugee leader from Silesia, in what is now Poland, had been expected to vote against the treaties.

What alarmed government ranks was the lingering doubts of a Free Democrat deputy, Kurt von Eichelmann Stunnen, whose worries about the treaties have not yet been overcome. If he sticks to this position, it will reduce the coalition's absolute

majority to one single vote in the Bundestag, or lower house.

If the Bundestag, or upper house, rejects the treaties, the government must get an absolute majority in the 496-seat Bundestag. One sick deputy, or one more defection, and the treaties which won Mr. Brandt the Nobel Peace Prize will be rejected.

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Steps Up Aid to It and Pakistan

U.S. Prepares to Recognize Bangladesh Within 6 Weeks

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, March 3 (NYT)—Senior foreign policy officials of the Nixon administration said yesterday that the United States was preparing to recognize Bangladesh in four to six weeks.

At the same time, the officials said, the administration is beginning to accelerate humanitarian aid programs to both Pakistan and Bangladesh, which was formerly East Pakistan. The Agency for International Development announced last Saturday an imminent shipment of food grains worth \$21 million to be distributed through the United Nations to Bangladesh.

The agency is also planning \$3 million in cash grants to U.S. voluntary agencies in Bangladesh for the construction of

shelters, plus smaller sums for relief.

An agreement for \$27 million in food grains and cotton is about to be signed with the government of Pakistan, those officials also said.

Since Bangladesh declared independence following the Indian-Pakistan war in December, 47 countries have recognized it, including the Soviet Union, India, Britain, France, Japan and Canada.

Of the major powers, only the United States and China—both of which supported Pakistan in the conflict—have failed to grant diplomatic recognition to the government of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. He is now visiting Moscow reportedly to discuss economic and trade ties.

Reports here say that the last Indian forces will be withdrawn from Bangladesh by March 12. On March 17, Sheikh Mujib is expected to receive Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India at Calcutta in his first visit.

U.S. recognition will be deferred, officials say, until all Indian forces are withdrawn and until the effects of Sheikh Mujib's visit to Moscow have been weighed.

It is also likely, they say, that Mr. Nixon and his advisers will await the response of Pakistan's President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to Mrs. Gandhi's recent offer of "unconditional" talks to substitute peace for the cease-fire.

Bhutto Ousts Two Allies In His Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

prisoners of war, striding into the dining room of a hotel here to greet Khan Abdul Wali Khan, leader of a party strongly opposing Mr. Bhutto.

He told Mr. Wali Khan that he had come to welcome him to Rawalpindi and to express his goodwill.

Mr. Wali Khan heads the National Awami party, a group known for its Panthani nationalist sentiments. Mr. Wali Khan is backed by many Pakistanis who say they are willing to take up arms if necessary to establish an independent state.

Mr. Wali Khan has consistently denied that he wants to lead the Pathans out of Pakistan, but he has demanded an end to martial law, the immediate convening of national and provincial assemblies and the promulgation of an interim constitution.

In his speech to the nation, Mr. Bhutto spoke of his meeting with Mr. Wali Khan and said that negotiations with the Pathan leader would begin tomorrow.

Surprise in India

NEW DELHI, March 3 (AP)—Mr. Bhutto's announcement caused surprise among Indian government officials, who speculated that the move indicated that anti-Bhutto elements in the military had been asserting themselves.

Canada Assails 'Dialogue of Deaf' At A-Ban Talks

GENEVA, March 3 (AP)—Canada said at the United Nations disarmament conference yesterday that China and France were not likely to join in talks on a complete halt of all nuclear testing remained a "dialogue of the deaf."

The Canadian delegate, George Ignatieff, charged that the United States and the Soviet Union "lack real interest" in a ban on underground tests to follow agreements on tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water.

Mr. Ignatieff referred to the statements over verification, with the United States insisting on on-site inspection and the Russians on inspection by national means. As a result, the 22 other nations at the Geneva talks are holding a "dialogue of the deaf," he said.

He added that the United States and Russia, because of their long lead in nuclear power, need "not fear for their security if they were to accept self-restraints on underground testing."

Japan's 'Champagne' Not to French Taste

TOKYO, March 3 (AP)—The French Embassy said today it had protested to the Japanese Foreign Ministry against calling alcoholic beverages made in Japan "champagne" and "cognac."

Embassy officials said that a complaint by French champagne and cognac manufacturers had been relayed to the Japanese government. There has been no reply, the officials said.

Kosygin, Mujib Sign Compact On Joint Policy

MOSCOW, March 3 (NYT)—Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman of Bangladesh and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin of the Soviet Union signed a joint policy declaration here today and then traveled by air to Leningrad on the final stage of the Bengali leader's visit to the Soviet Union.

Earlier Sheikh Mujib wound up his official talks in Moscow by meeting with President Nikolai V. Podgorniy in the Kremlin. Together with his discussions yesterday with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party chief, the visitor has thus held separate talks with each of the three principal leaders of the Soviet Union.

The joint declaration, which was not immediately made public, is understood to contain a statement of principles underlying the conduct of foreign policy of the Soviet Union and Bangladesh.

Yesterday Russian and Bangladesh officials signed two agreements providing for Russian emergency aid to the Bangladesh economy and longer-term economic and technical assistance in industrial development.

West European Meeting

BONN, March 3 (Reuters)—Britain and the six Common Market countries discussed relations with Communist countries here today at a regular quarterly meeting of the Western European Union. Topics included moves towards an East-West détente in Europe and President Nixon's visit to China.

Kennedy Hints Deal With ITT Was Known to Kleindienst

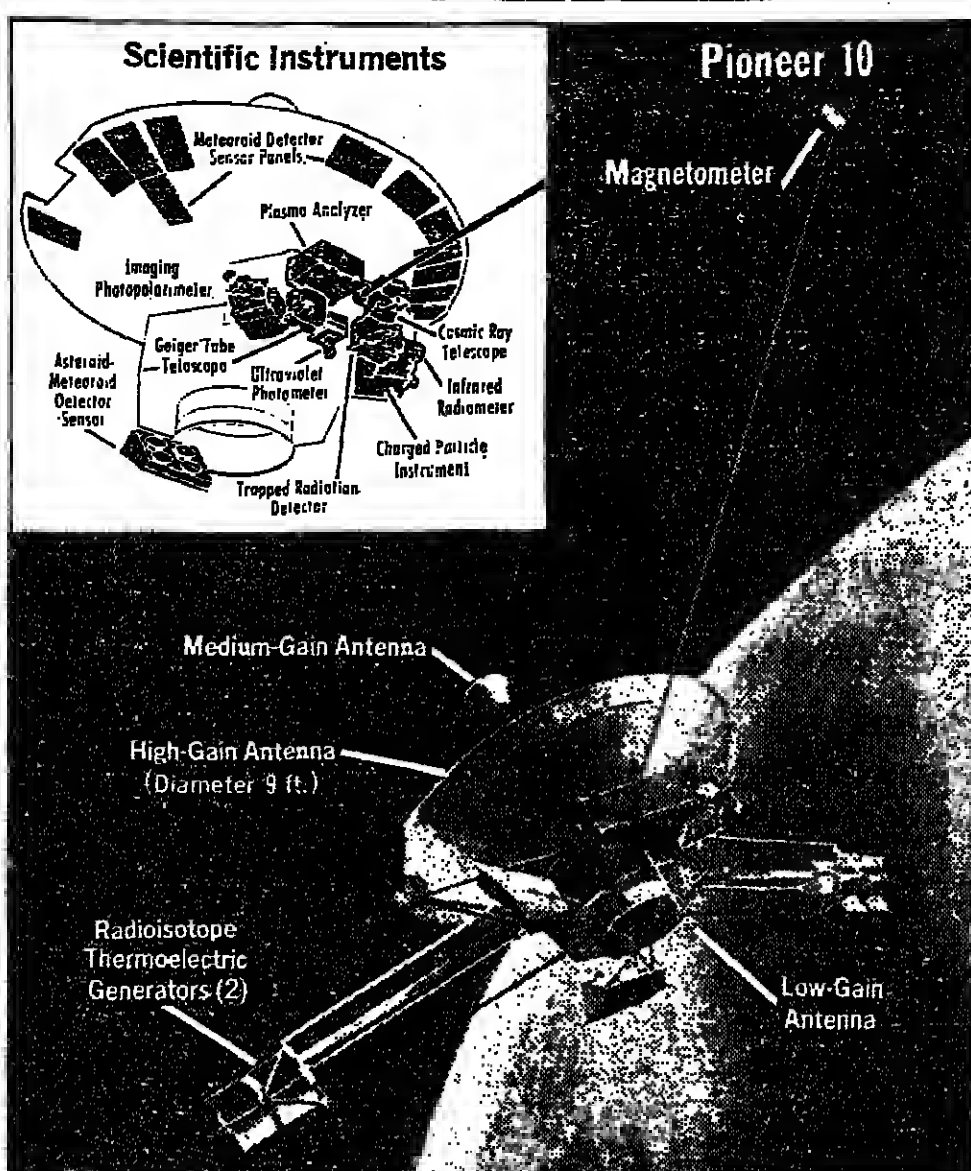
(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Anderson cited a memo, attributed to ITT lobbyist Mrs. Dita D. Beard, linking the settlement to the promised contribution.

On Tuesday, Mr. Kleindienst asked that the hearings be reopened in order to rebut the charges. Yesterday, the acting attorney general denounced the memo as wholly false.

As today's session opened, both Mr. Anderson and former Attorney General John Mitchell, also linked to the deal, were on hand to testify. Mr. Mitchell was asked to return Tuesday, but there was no hint as to who the three surprise witnesses might be.

However, there was speculation that the unidentified witnesses would try to discredit the Beard memo linking Mr. Kleindienst and the ITT deal.



Since it is heading far beyond the sun, the Pioneer-10 spacecraft uses radioisotope thermoelectric generators for power instead of solar panels. The communications system is critical. Jupiter is so far away that radio messages take 45 minutes to reach earth even at the speed of light. The craft has 11 instrument packages (inset) to study interplanetary phenomena and possible hazards of flying through asteroid belt as well as to study the mysteries of Jupiter.

Pioneer-10 Heads for Jupiter

(Continued from Page 1)

of the outer planets and then escape the solar system.

The spacecraft was equipped with four nuclear power generators to provide electricity for all systems because the distance would be too great to use solar energy for power.

A nine-foot dish antenna was mounted on the top of the vehicle to send and receive

radio signals that would take 45 minutes to travel the distance from earth to Jupiter.

Pioneer's instruments were expected to provide new knowledge about Jupiter, the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter and the physical properties of the boundary where the solar system blends into the rest of the Milky Way.

For such a mission it was necessary to add an upper third stage to the Atlas-Centaur rocket, the one used for most deep-space flights. This was to give the spacecraft an extra boost so that it would escape earth's gravitational pull at a record velocity of more than 31,000 miles per hour. No spacecraft has ever flown so fast.

Package Plan for Ulster

Wilson Asks Progressive End Of Internment, Truce by IRA

PRESCOTT, England, March 3 (UPI)—Labor opposition leader Harold Wilson today called for progressive ending of internment without trial of Irish Republican Army suspects in Northern Ireland.

In return, he urged a one-month truce in violence by the IRA. He said the truce could be followed by all-party talks aimed at bringing peace to Ulster.

Mr. Wilson made this proposal in a speech to a Labor party club dinner.

He urged the government to announce the progressive end to

internment as part of a package plan for Ulster it is expected to unveil soon.

"It is clear," Mr. Wilson said, "that no agreement will be possible unless the package includes measures for a progressive ending of internment, defined in terms of imprisonment without trial or preferred charges."

Mr. Wilson proposed that:

• The government should announce its willingness to end internment without trial, starting early in April with phased release of all internees against whom no criminal charges have been brought.

• The government should announce its willingness to hold all-party talks "on an open agenda with nothing barred that any of them have discussed."

• Political leaders of the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland should use their influence to procure an offer to end violence for one month in the first instance.

• At the end of that month all-party talks would begin on an open agenda basis.

Black Panther Is Indicted on 3 Perjury Counts

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—A grand jury has indicted David Hilliard, the Black Panther party chief of staff, on charges of lying under oath to obtain government funds to aid his defense against a charge of threatening former President Lyndon B. Johnson's life, the Justice Department announced yesterday.

He was accused of falsely denying in January, 1971, that he was able to draw against and use funds of the Black Panther party, falsely denying he had access to party funds and telling the court he did not receive checks made payable to him individually for speaking engagements. Each count carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Hilliard, 29, is currently serving a one-year-to-15-year term in prison for assaulting a police officer.

The U.S. District Court in San Francisco dismissed the charge against Hilliard of threatening the life of Mr. Johnson. The decision is being appealed by the government.

2d Quake in Japan

TOKYO, March 3 (Reuters)—A strong earthquake, the second in a week—was felt today in Hachioji Island, 156 miles south of Tokyo. No damage resulted.

Court Puts Off Swiss Demand On Mrs. Irving

NEW YORK, March 3 (UPI)—Extradition proceedings against Edith Irving, wanted in Switzerland for her part in the Howard Hughes "autobiography" case, have been postponed until March 29.

Mrs. Irving, who has admitted she was the "Helga R. Hughes" who deposited three checks for Mr. Hughes amounting to \$650,000 that McGraw-Hill had given her husband Clifford, was to have faced extradition proceedings March 8. The checks were cashed and deposited in Switzerland.

New York attorney Douglas Foster, who represents the Swiss government in the extradition proceedings, said yesterday the postponement was made "by mutual consent," explaining that certain documents have yet to arrive from Zurich.

The Swiss government has charged Mrs. Irving with counterfeiting, forgery, embezzlement and larceny. She is free on a \$250,000 personal bond.

Heikal Sees Arabs Too Weak to Take Lands by Force

CAIRO, March 3 (UPI)—A confidant of President Anwar Sadat said today that the Arabs do not have, and will not have in the near future, the necessary military strength to liberate all Israeli-occupied Arab lands.

Mohammed Hassan Heikal, editor of the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram, urged, however, that the Arabs should use what military force they have without ending the political efforts aimed at a peace settlement.

He said contacts should be maintained with the United States and UN envoy Gunnar V. Jarring.

Writing in his weekly column in the newspaper, Mr. Heikal said a diplomatic solution had failed and a military solution was impossible. He advocated what he called a "political" solution "which would involve using all our strength, as well as all auxiliary factors, to wrest what we can get."

A diplomatic solution, or a solution by means of talks, international law, or UN resolutions, has failed, Mr. Heikal said.

6d Quake in Japan

TOKYO, March 3 (Reuters)—A strong earthquake, the second in a week—was felt today in Hachioji Island, 156 miles south of Tokyo. No damage resulted.

With Intermediate Ranges

Russians Retire Some Missiles

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, March 3 (NYT)—State and Defense Department sources say that the Soviet Union, after years of keeping old nuclear weapons deployed even as it continued to install large numbers of newer weapons, now appears to be engaged in a significant program of retiring medium-range and intermediate-range missiles.

They say that about 140 SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, with ranges of 1,000 to 2,000 miles, have been removed from sites in both the European and Asian parts of the Soviet Union.

This development, the informants say, is encouraging in that it suggests that Soviet leaders feel they have enough weapons of limited range, or that budgetary constraints are forcing them to retire some of the expensive-to-operate and less well-protected weapons, or that both factors are at work.

ICBMs Not Touched

However, no retirements have reportedly been discerned among the more than 1,500 intercontinental ballistic missiles that can reach targets throughout the United States.

"Even if the Russians wanted to discard the roughly 220 of their vintage SS-7 and SS-8 ICBMs, they wouldn't be likely to do so unilaterally while we are negotiating mutual limits on ICBM forces," a Pentagon analyst said.

By the same token, he said, the United States has been thinking of retiring its 84 old Titan-2 ICBMs, but is reluctant to do so until the shape of possible arms-control agreements becomes clearer. In general, the United States, as a matter of policy, has retired old weapons as modern replacements have been developed.

Space Program Use

Analysts here say that the Russians, rather than scrap those SS-4 and SS-5 missiles that are removed from operation sites, are expected to use them, in a modified configuration, as booster rockets in their space program.

Officials here stressed that despite the Soviet dismantling of older missiles, which was first noted in Soviet Asia in late 1969 or early 1970, the total number of missiles that can be used at medium and intermediate ranges has remained steady at about 700.

Beginning in the fall of 1969, they report, the Soviet Union started to install some special SS-11 intercontinental missiles in hardened sites in complexes in the southwestern part of the country, where only medium and intermediate-range missiles had previously been seen.

In addition, officials here say, many of the more than 90 mysterious new sites, in which no missiles have yet apparently been installed, have been constructed in the area traditionally used for medium-range and intermediate-range missiles.

The first Soviet missiles to be

Hanoi Issues Sharp Attack Against Nixon

PARIS, March 3 (AP)—North Vietnam today leveled one of its sharpest attacks on President Nixon, calling him a "bloodthirsty imperialist chief."

A lengthy article in the North Vietnamese Communist party newspaper Nhan Dan today bitterly criticized the U.S. position on the Vietnam war, as laid down in the Shanghai communiqué ending Mr. Nixon's visit to China.

The article was signed by "The Commentator," indicating it was written or approved by a high North Vietnamese party official. It was made available here by the North Vietnamese delegation to the Vietnam peace talks.

Analysis of the communiqué

Much of the article was an analysis of statements in the Shanghai communiqué, although the communiqué itself and China were not specifically mentioned.

The article referred to statements in "a document" specifically calling the U.S. position supporting "self-determination for each country of Indochina," and the eight-point U.S. peace plan, presented as a basis for a "negotiated settlement" of the war. Nhan Dan wrote this off as so much "noise."

It referred to Mr. Nixon as a "chief pirate who was hiding his bloody hands."

Gunter Quitting As MP in Britain

LONDON, March 3 (Reuters)—Ray Gunter, former minister of labor with the previous Labor government, and an ardent supporter of British membership in the European Economic Community, said tonight that he will resign his seat as an MP in the House of Commons.

He resigned from the parliamentary Labor party last month, saying he would not follow the party's instructions and vote against Britain's entry into Europe. He had intended to stay on in Parliament as an independent member, but tonight announced that it "would be improper" of him to stay on after being voted in by Labor supporters.

disrupted, the officials report,

were the approximately 70 SS-4 and SS-5 that had been deployed in the Soviet maritime provinces in Asia to cover targets in China and in Japan.

Freemove Strike

One State Department official said these "might have been vulnerable to a Chinese preventive strike with Tu-16 bombers in the event of hostilities."

The dismantling was reportedly carried out after the Russians had built numerous airfields along the Chinese border from which the medium-range bombers could operate. "This came after they had deployed substantial numbers

of mobile missiles with a range of 450 miles there and after they had added to the number of SS-11s, now totaling about 90, which can hit targets throughout the Far East from sites in the European part of the Soviet Union.

About 120 of these SS-11s, engineered so they can be fired at either intermediate or intermediate ranges, have reportedly appeared at those sites.

The bulk of the Soviet Union's medium-range and intermediate-range missiles, more than 600, are said to be in the southwestern part of the country, where they cover targets throughout Western Europe.

State Dept. Calls Past Hostility Of U.S., China an 'Aberration'

WASHINGTON, March 3 (WP)—The State Department yesterday labeled the past generation of hostility between the United States and China an "aberration" in their historic relationship.

This was the most sweeping official characterization of relations between the two nations to emerge from President Nixon's trip to China. "The period described yesterday as one of abnormality included the U.S.-Chinese warfare in Korea in the early 1950s, and the onset of the Indochina war."

Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who accompanied the President, told about 35 senior department officials in a private briefing yesterday that the United States "enjoyed valuable gains out of the eight-day trip to China."

"Chemistry Between Leaders"

"The point was made that the chemistry between the leaders of the two governments had been very good," said State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray.

Recalling good Chinese relations in earlier periods of American history, Mr. Bray said, "The history of the past 20-odd years was an aberration."

Reporters asked if Mr. Rogers had used the word "aberration."

Mr. Bray replied that Mr. Rogers

had not, but that he believed the term was used at one point in the staff briefing by Alfred Jenkins, director of the office of Asian Communist affairs, who was on the trip to China.

Newsman pressed Mr. Bray to explain what was meant by the use of the terms "chemistry" and "aberration."

"Good Encounters"

"I opened the discussion," replied Mr. Bray, "by describing the positive chemistry which was obvious in all of these sessions and encounters. The point was made that these good encounters were a historical fact over many years. And in that sense the bad chemistry over the past 20 years was an aberration."

In the staff briefing, said Mr. Bray, "the point was made that there was direct and immediate benefit, intangible but important, derived from the simple fact that the highest officials of the two countries over eight days had intensive, repetitive opportunities in business and social surroundings to improve their understanding of each other."

Mr. Bray repeated, as other officials have in recent days, that the U.S. defense commitment to Taiwan "has never been in question."

U.S. Aide Reassures Taiwan With Pledge Backing Treaty

By Lee Lescage

TAIPEI, March 3 (WP)—U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Marshall Green brought President Nixon's message of reassurance to Taiwan leaders today, pledging that "faithfully honoring all our commitments remains a cornerstone of U.S. policy."

During a morning of talks before flying to the Philippines to continue his stateside explanations of Mr. Nixon's visit to China, Mr. Green met for about 90 minutes with Foreign Minister Chow Shu-kai and about the same amount of time with President Chiang Kai-shek's son and his apparent, Vice-Premier Chiang Ching-kuo.

Mr. Green said he "took the opportunity to explain that the primary purpose of President Nixon's trip was to seek a reduction of tensions in the area and pave the way for an era of peace to the benefit of all peoples of Asia."

Taiwan's tensions were increased by the trip and particularly by fears that the United States' determination to defend Taiwan against any attack is waning.

Editorials in the government-controlled press here have argued this week that Mr. Nixon's visit to peace is really a way to war.

These rattling editorials have suggested that, in the absence of American backing, Taiwan will have to launch a preventive war as Israel did in 1967. The argument goes that Taiwan will only

grow weaker militarily as time passes and must fight before any erosion of American support leads to enfeeblement of the Taiwan armed forces. Since Taiwan's leaders are widely believed to recognize that they don't have sufficient saber strength to go beyond the rattling stage, such thinking is not taken seriously as a threat to launch a war.

However, its reverse application—that war can be averted if the American commitment remains strong—expresses the universal-held desire here for new and frequent reiterations of American support.

In his departure statement, Mr. Green quoted recent reaffirmations of support made by Mr. Nixon and Dr. Henry Kissinger.

Taiwan has kept its initial reaction to Mr. Nixon's visit and the Sino-American communiqué relatively moderate and government officials realize that angry words will not serve their purpose of keeping the maximum possible level of American support.

The general dismay and uneasiness here, however, is not allayed if the United States pledges to honor its 1954 mutual defense treaty with Taiwan at present, no one can be certain where the rapprochement between Washington and Peking will lead over the next few years.

Mr. Green, who is assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs, cited "the large and growing number of U.S. firms investing in Taiwan" as an indication of American confidence in this island's future.

"It continues to be the firm policy of the United States to encourage American companies to seek investment opportunities in Taiwan," he said.

Concern Over Ostpolitik

(Continued from Page 1)

an intra-party dispute centering on his controversial Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller.

The party gave Mr. Schiller a vote of confidence.

Hardly was this flap over tax reform settled when a new storm rose over Mr. Schiller. President Gustav Heinemann named Mr. Schiller's brother-in-law, Prof. Eberhard Machens, president of a combined federal and state research agency.

The outgoing president of the agency promptly protested. He called it a "scandal" and "unworthy nepotism."

Mr. Schiller has been in hot water before. Over his wife, a former state official, 22 years his junior whom he married a year ago. As before, Mr. Brandt can be expected to back him up loyally.

But the image of the government was hardly helped by the incident, and it did nothing to calm the jitters over the future course of the Ostpolitik.

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France-Malta Talks End

VALLETTA, Malta, March 3 (AP)—A French ministerial delegation left here today after what was described as two days of fruitful negotiations about the potential of Maltese industry and possible investment.

WEATHER

	C	F
ALABAMA	14	57
ALASKA	48	Cloudy
ARIZONA	51	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	11	52
ATLANTA	22	72
BALTIMORE	3	45
BIRMINGHAM	1	34
BOSTON	20	30
BUFFALO	4	43
CHICAGO	25	77
CINCINNATI	16	61
CLEVELAND	2	34
DALLAS	17	63
DENVER	1	34
DETROIT	13	55
EL PASO	2	34
HOUSTON	1	34
INDIANAPOLIS	1	34
KANSAS CITY	1	34
LOS ANGELES	1	34
MEMPHIS	1	34
MILWAUKEE	1	34
MINNEAPOLIS	1	34
MOBILE	1	34
MONTREAL	1	34
MOSCOW	1	34
NEW YORK	1	34
NEWARK	1	34
NEW ORLEANS	1	34
PHILADELPHIA	1	34
PITTSBURGH	1	34
PORTLAND	1	34
RICHMOND	1	34
SAN ANTONIO	1	34
SAN FRANCISCO	1	34
SAN JUAN	1	34
SEATTLE	1	34
SPRINGFIELD	1	34
ST. LOUIS	1	34
TAMPA	1	34
WASHINGTON	1	34
WICHITA	1	34
WILMINGTON	1	34
YAKIMA	1	34

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Mother of Six

Librarian in Berrigan Trial
Jailed for Refusing to Testify

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 3 (UPI)—A 33-year-old librarian and mother of six children was sent to jail for contempt of court today when she refused to testify in the trial of the Harrisburg Seven.

Federal Judge R. Dixon Herman took the action after Mrs. Zola Horn refused to testify in the trial of the Harrisburg Seven. Mrs. Horn had been granted immunity from prosecution for anything she might say on the witness stand.

U.S. Marshal John Buck led Mrs. Horn out of the courtroom, and she was taken to the Dauphin County prison, where the alleged leader of the Harrisburg Seven, the Rev. Philip F. Berrigan, is being held.

Mrs. Horn was chief reference librarian at Bucknell University in Lewisburg, Pa., in 1970, the year in which the seven anti-war activists are accused of plotting to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, blowing up Washington heating utilities, tunnels and vandalizing draft boards.

Mrs. Horn now is librarian of the Stanislaus Public Library, at Modesto, Calif., and lives in Turlock, Calif. She had been given immunity from prosecution by Judge Dixon when she agreed to testify earlier in the trial after pleading the Fifth Amendment.

Let Monday she was called as a government witness and when asked if she had known father Berrigan, replied:

"Your Honor, it is because I refused the function of this court to protect the rights of the in-

dividual that I must refuse to testify. I cannot in my conscience lend myself to this black charade."

The judge gave her until today to change her mind.

Mrs. Horn's attorney, Allen Black of Philadelphia, said he would immediately appeal against the contempt ruling.

The seven accused in the trial are charged with conspiring to blow up government heating systems, kidnap White House adviser Henry Kissinger, send draft boards in nine cities.

The judge said Mrs. Horn will remain in the custody of U.S. marshals for the duration of the trial or until she agrees to testify.

So far the government's principal witness has been FBI informer Boyd Douglas, who testified yesterday that Sister Elizabeth McAllister phoned him in the third week of August, 1970, and warned him that a "very hot letter" was on its way.

It was so "hot," Douglas said at the trial of Sister Elizabeth and six other anti-war activists, that "she told me that when I received it I should read it thoroughly and if I thought there was any chance of being apprehended inside the penitentiary, I should memorize it, destroy it and tell Philip Berrigan the contents."

With that testimony from its chief witness, the government was approaching the point at which it will try to prove that defendants conspired to kidnap Kissinger, blow up heating utilities, tunnels and vandalize draft boards.

The feasibility of such a kidnapping as a protest against the Vietnam war is raised in letters expected to be admitted as evidence today. They allegedly were written by Sister McAllister and Father Berrigan in August, 1970, while he was a prisoner at the Lewisburg, Pa., federal penitentiary.

In addition to conspiracy to kidnap Mr. Kissinger, the seven are charged with conspiring to bomb tunnels under federal buildings in Washington and conspiring to raid federal offices in several states.

Douglas, who has testified that he had been illegally carrying letters for the two since Father Berrigan came to Lewisburg in late April, 1970, said he first heard kidnapping mentioned by one of the Catholic activists in mid-August of 1970.

Douglas, who was allowed out of prison to study at Bucknell University, said he met with Sister McAllister and Sister Sue Davis, a Baltimore nun, in the home of Zola Horn, a librarian at the university.

... Sister Davis asked what I thought and what I thought Philip Berrigan would think of political kidnapping," said Douglas, continuing, "I told her I could not speak for Philip Berrigan but I did not see how it could be done nonviolently."

By that time, Douglas had testified earlier he already had told the Rev. Joseph Wenderoth, a Baltimore priest and one of the rubber-tapping activists, to participate in the destruction of heating systems in the tunnels of Washington.

Douglas said he asked Sister Davis if she knew about the "Washington action" and she said, "Yes, you're in charge of explosives." Sister Davis was named as an unindicted co-conspirator in the case two months ago.

In charge of explosives?

Anthony Scoblick, another defendant and former Baltimore priest, allegedly told Douglas in mid-August on a different occasion, that I (Douglas) would be in charge of the explosives."

Anthony Scoblick asked me about the use of primer cord," Douglas said. "He further told me he would be working on the tunnel system in Washington in coming months and that my identity would remain secret."

"My job, he said, would be solely to teach others how to use the explosives or place the explosives in the tunnel myself."

Mr. Scoblick, according to Douglas, thought the "Washington project" would "escalate the Catholic movement."

"He felt this type of action had to be done," Douglas said, "because the United States government was not taking the Catholics left seriously enough by just the draft-board actions."

Another defendant was also referred to by Douglas as being part of the tunnel project. He testified that Mary Cain Scoblick, a former nun from Baltimore and wife of Anthony Scoblick, told him in mid-August, "I'm glad we have someone who knows the use of explosives so we won't blow ourselves up."

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NUCLEAR-POWERED HEART—Dr. Lowell T. Harmison, chief researcher of the Washington National Heart and Lung Institute, holding a model of an artificial heart (right) and its nuclear-powered motor (left) which he helped to develop.

Experiments on Animals

U.S. Tests A-Power to Run Artificial Heart

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI)—The first use of nuclear energy to power an artificial heart pump in a living animal was announced yesterday by the National Heart and Lung Institute. It is sponsoring a major research effort to make such devices available eventually for man.

Also announced was the development and use in animals of the first complete artificial heart that is totally implantable. This too is designed for use with a nuclear power source, but it has not been tested in that way in an animal. It has been tested with non-nuclear electrical power.

The complete artificial heart has a total volume slightly less than a quart, somewhat greater than the natural heart. It weighs about four pounds, in contrast to about 1 1/2 pounds for a normal human heart.

The device goes into an animal's chest in the place normally occupied by the heart, with this power source and miniature computer housed in a three-by-eight-inch cylinder placed in the abdomen.

In the models used to date the implanted conventional battery would last about three hours but could be recharged from the outside by an induction coil under the skin. This arrangement would be unnecessary with a nuclear power source.

Still Years Away

At a news conference, Dr. Theodore Cooper, director of the heart institute, said nuclear-powered artificial heart devices might become available for use in humans by the end of this decade. Estimates of how many people might need them range from 15,000 to 100,000 a year.

Dr. Cooper called the development of the nuclear power system a major milestone in a research program that began in 1964. The aim is to develop a system of artificial devices to help patients with heart disease, the leading cause of death in the United States.

The nuclear power system was tested for about 5,000 hours in the laboratory before being tried in an animal, said Dr. Lowell T. Harmison, who heads the artificial heart program at the institute, part of the National Institutes of Health.

Its first use in an animal, to power a heart booster pump, was on Feb. 14 at Boston City Hospital. A research team from Harvard Medical School and the Waltham Electron Corp. of Waltham, Mass., kept it operating for about five hours in a calf before removing the device.

During that time it replaced the action of the heart's main pumping chamber, the left ventricle. Dr. John C. Norman of Harvard said the artificial device had been tested with non-nuclear power source, in 12 calves before the test on Feb. 14. He said the safety of the nuclear power source had been tested

extensively in several animal species.

There have also been elaborate tests to insure that the capsule holding about three ounces of radioactive Plutonium 238 would not break open in any conceivable accident.

Heat Drives Engine

The plutonium provided heat that drove a specially designed steam engine that, in turn, actuated the pump. The engine is so thoroughly miniaturized, said

Dr. Fred N. Huffman of Thermo Electron, that only one drop of water is vaporized at a time while it is operating.

Dr. Harmison said that already the pumping efficiency of the artificial devices surpasses that of the natural heart. The implantable device includes a miniature computer that matches the artificial heart's action to the body's needs. Experiments have demonstrated that some drugs that affect normal heart action have comparable effect on the artificial device, since the computer responds to the drugs' effects on blood vessels.

The complete artificial heart, linked to conventional electric power sources, has been used in calves for as long as two days at a time, totally implanted and completely replacing the animal's natural organ. Dr. Harmison said these experiments had been done at Travonol Laboratories near Chicago.

In other experiments, animals have been kept alive as long as 10 days with artificial hearts, but these have not been totally implanted. Dr. Harmison said. The power source and instrumentation are usually external.

Estimate of Cost

Dr. Cooper and Dr. Harmison could give only rough estimates of what artificial heart devices and the surgery to implant them might cost. One estimate was \$5,000 for the device and perhaps \$18,000 for the surgery and related care.

Although production of a durable, efficient power source has been a major problem in artificial heart development, the crucial obstacle has been that of developing a material sufficiently compatible with blood. Dr. Harmison said that present designs use a special Dacron material.

It allows the body to lay down a layer of living tissue on the artificial surface, thus protecting the blood from any further contact with artificial components of the substitute heart.

Drug Tofranil Found to Deform Unborn Babies

SYDNEY, March 3 (Reuters)—A gynecologist who helped discover the crippling effects of the drug Thalidomide warned today that a second, commonly prescribed drug can cause limb deformities in unborn babies.

The drug is Imipramine—marketed under the brand name Tofranil—generally used for the treatment of depression and sometimes inadvertently prescribed for pregnant women suffering from pre-natal bouts of crying, fatigue and headaches.

Dr. William McBride, honored for his discoveries of the effects of Thalidomide on unborn babies, said the Swiss-manufactured Imipramine had similar results as Thalidomide if taken by women in early pregnancy.

"He said in the latest edition of the Australian Medical Journal that he had definite proof, after lengthy research, that Imipramine caused deformities in at least three Sydney children and possibly another four.

In Basel, a spokesman for the firm Ciba-Geigy, which manufactures Tofranil, said that the drug is sold only under prescription and that it carries a specific warning that it should not be prescribed to pregnant women.

method of identification, the committee said this would give a closer check on creating issuance of more than one number to a person.

The committee action could prove highly controversial, particularly among critics of government invasion of privacy.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D. N.C., has frequently expressed concern about the apparent trend toward use of a single identification number which, when fed into a computer, could produce a vast amount of information about a given citizen.

The requirement for assignment of social security numbers to first-graders would be effective Jan. 1, 1974. For legal aliens and welfare applicants, it would be effective upon enactment of the law.

The proposal was written by the committee into pending legislation to increase social security benefits and reform the welfare system. Final committee action on the full bill is not expected for several weeks.

The committee also voted yesterday to impose on low-income workers some of the tax burden of paying for increases in social security benefits automatically tied to rises in the cost of living.

Sen. Long was referring primarily to abuse by those he has called "welfare chiselers." He says he has found cases in which persons on welfare have obtained five or more welfare checks monthly by applying under different names and furnishing social security cards issued in those names.

By seeking to make the social security card the universal

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By seeking to make the social security card the universal

Million Fewer Born in Late '60s

Birth Rates Off Drastically
For Low-Income U.S. Women

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI)—Birth rates among lower-income women dropped so sharply in the late 1960s that they bore a million fewer children than they would have at the earlier rates, according to a new private study of Census Bureau data.

In percentage terms, the rates for poorer women—family income under \$5,000—declined 21 percent, only a little faster than the 18 percent decline for others. And their rates remained significantly higher than for the population as a whole.

But in absolute terms, the study showed a significant narrowing of the historic divergence between the fertility rates of poorer and richer women.

The number of babies born to the poorer group dropped nearly twice as fast—32 fewer babies per thousand compared with 17 fewer among more affluent women.

The change was even steeper among poor black women only. They had 49 fewer babies per thousand in the late 1960s.

The study was conducted by Planned Parenthood World Population, a major non-profit birth control organization.

A primary explanation for the findings is the availability of better contraceptives to the poor, Frederick S. Jaffe, the author of the study, said yesterday in an interview.

"When it comes to contraception, most everybody in the United States does something. The difference is that lower-income women have been depending on the least effective methods. Since 1967, more effective methods have become increasingly available to them," he said.

The acceleration of federal assistance was evidenced yesterday in President Nixon's special message on health to the Congress. In 1968, federal family planning spending totaled \$15 million. The President yesterday called for a 1973 spending level of \$240 million.

A new study is one of a series of current evidence that the nation's population growth rate is declining significantly. Another, to be distributed this week, is the provisional 1971 report of the National Center for Health Statistics.

It shows that total births slipped 4 percent from 1970 even though the number of potential mothers in the population increased. There were 3,569,000 births in 1971. Had 1970 birth rates prevailed, analysts estimate there would have been 413,000 more.

The provisional figures also showed a crude birth rate of 17.3, the lowest corrected rate in history. The crude birth rate is the number of births per thousand population.

And the new figures included a general fertility rate of 82.3, the lowest since the late 1930s.

Michael X Charged With Two Murders

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 3 (AP)—Abdul Malik was formally charged in a city magistrate's court this morning with the murder of Englishwoman Gale Benson and of Trinidad barber Joe Skerrett.

Malik, also known as Michael X, formerly a black power leader in Britain, was remanded in custody to appear in Arima Magistrate's Court March 13.

Police said that the thieves let themselves be locked in the church of San Domenico during the night of Wednesday-Thursday and escaped through a side door. The theft was discovered yesterday by the Dominican monks who run the church.

Italian Thieves Take 2 Paintings

ANCONA, Italy, March 3 (AP)—Thieves stole two paintings by Titian and Guercino, valued at \$2.5 million, from a church in this Adriatic port.

The Titian painting of a crucifixion, done around 1550, was worth \$1.7 million. The Guercino work depicted the Annunciation.

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Cabinet Shuffle In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, March 3 (Reuters)—Argentine President Alejandro Lanusse worked on the details of a major cabinet reshuffle today after requesting and receiving the resignations of all 12 incumbent ministers.

The 33-year-old president promised cabinet changes last week, admitting the administration had made economic errors, just before he left for a seven-day trip to Colombia and Venezuela.

During his absence a 48-hour general strike in protest against the soaring cost of living—up over 11 percent in January, according to official figures—paralyzed industry, docks, transport and commerce.

President Lanusse began discussions with ministers and advisers immediately after returning from Caracas Wednesday evening. He asked all the ministers to resign to allow him maximum freedom of maneuver, government sources said.

U.S. Peace Corps Announces Cut Of \$5.2 Million

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI)—Peace Corps officials today announced that cuts totaling \$5.2 million would be enacted to bring operations in line with the \$72 million budget recently authorized by Congress.

Joseph H. Blatchford, director of Action, the supra-agency that oversees operations of the Peace Corps, put into immediate effect cuts totaling \$1.3 million. He said other cuts equalling \$3.9 million would be announced early next week.

Mr. Blatchford said it would be necessary to bring some Peace Corps volunteers home ahead of schedule by April 1 unless financial support from private sources is found within several weeks. He did not indicate what foreign countries would be affected by the cuts.

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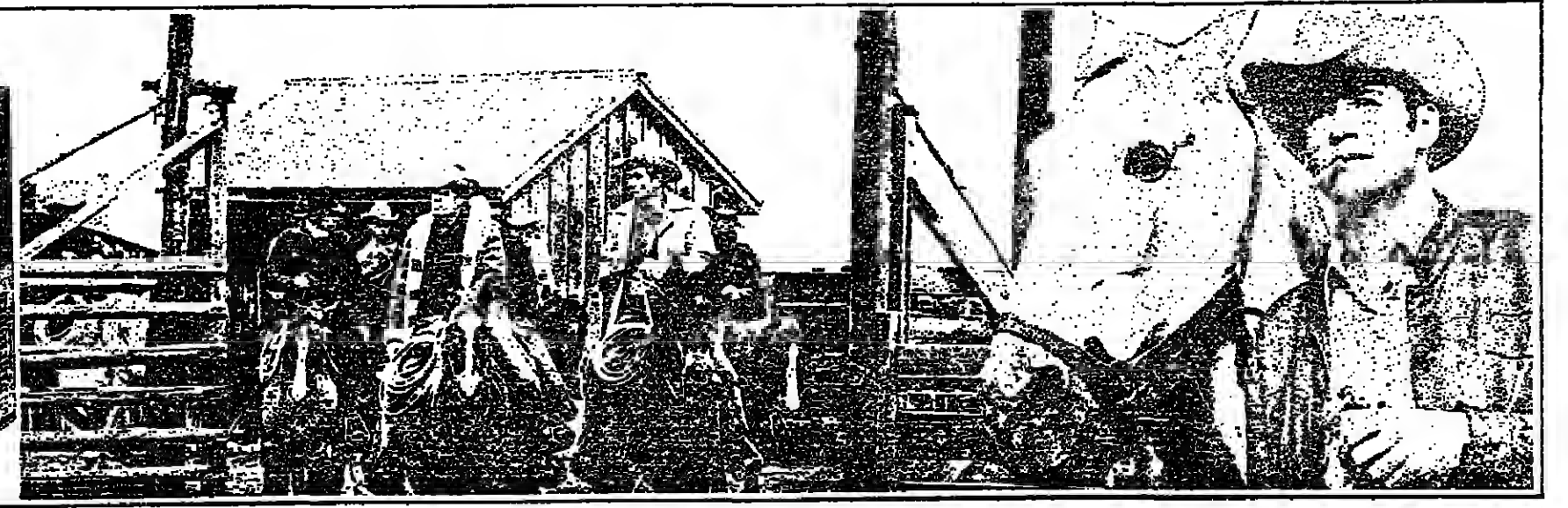
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Come to the flavor of Marlboro



China's Role in Peking Summit

To the tributes which the admirers of Mr. Nixon's China diplomacy are now laying at the White House door, we would make a brief addendum. It is doubtless quite true that the reopening of an American dialogue with China was the most significant achievement of the trip; the Democrats tried in the 1960s but failed because they were escalating in Vietnam at the same time. We trust, too, that the current flare of debate over whether President Nixon cared adequately for America's allies on China's Pacific rim will yield to careful diplomatic ministrations, and to the perspective of time. And although we think Mr. Nixon overdid the TV bit badly, we grant that television probably helped educate the American people in the essential lesson that China is not a monster, merely another nation to be dealt with as best one can. The allegation that his commitment to a success on the tube allowed Peking to wring concessions he would not otherwise have granted is interesting but so far unproven.

Nevertheless, the results of the summit, however they will eventually be toted, can by no means be attributed solely to the personal initiative or virtuosity of Richard Nixon. It is no disparagement of his own performance to note that the summit was made possible by two great events over which he had virtually no control. The first was the charge of the American people, expressed in political terms by the election of Mr. Nixon in 1968, to end the American role in the Vietnam war—a charge accepted but not yet fulfilled by the President. The electorate thus withdrew its mandate for further support of the cause of the "containment" of Communist China. In Vietnam and elsewhere, Americans as a whole, we surmise, were ready for a reconciliation with China. The surprise—and it was a surprise, a welcome one—was that Mr. Nixon turned out to recognize the new requirements and possibilities, and started acting on them. That is part of how he got to Peking.

The second great event which helped produce the summit was, of course, the gathering Sino-Soviet crisis. Just as Vietnam prepared Americans to reach out to

Peking, so fear of the Russians prepared the Chinese to reach out to Washington. Indeed, in that sense, the Kremlin could fairly be said to have "hosted" the Peking summit. Surely the Cultural Revolution was, in at least one aspect, an effort to steel the Chinese people for a long ordeal of Soviet hostility. The Chinese opening to Mr. Nixon was part of a similar effort to reduce tensions on the "American front" in order to be better prepared on the Russian front.

This is not to say Mr. Nixon has enlisted in China's cause or is a silent partner of China in a potential Sino-Soviet showdown. But as little as four years ago, China had both great powers building or maintaining huge military formations on its borders: A truly frightening situation from even the most prudent Chinese viewpoint. Now it faces only one such hostile formation. Unquestionably, this is the greatest "gain" from this summit for Peking—this alone may explain the triumphant reception Chou En-lai received Tuesday in Peking upon his return from Shanghai, where he had left Mr. Nixon. And this is also why, we would guess, Chou accepted such an indefinitely timed pledge on withdrawal from Taiwan by Mr. Nixon. Peking's priorities were clear: first to cope with the immediate and pressing danger from the north, and only then to arrange for the eventual and peaceable retrieval of Taiwan.

Finally, it is fair to ask how lasting will be any positive results of this meeting, or rather, how fully will such results flower. Part of the answer depends on continuity of political leadership: Will Chou, the apparent architect of Peking's outreach, last much longer? And would a Democratic president have Mr. Nixon's latitude for accommodation? Another part of the answer depends on the degree to which a taste for a continuing responsible role in Asia will survive the end of American participation in the Vietnam war. A third part depends on the evolution of American relations with the Soviet Union. It is quite so that Mr. Nixon, by going to Peking, has made it possible for such questions to be asked. But the answers are something else again.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Contented 'Colonials'

"One of the strange things of life in the modern world . . . is that there are some people who like to be colonies of Great Britain," British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home observed the other day in Madrid.

Sir Alec was referring to the 25,000 inhabitants of the ancient fortress of Gibraltar, who have repeatedly indicated their overwhelming desire to remain under British rule—no longer, as a matter of fact, technically as a colony but, as their two-year-old constitution puts it, as "part of Her Majesty's dominions." In 1967 the Gibraltarians—who are a melange of mostly Mediterranean peoples from Italy, Spain, Portugal, Malta and Morocco—voted 12,182 to 44 against reversion to Spain.

The Spanish government's passionate claim to this two-and-one-quarter-square-mile appendage to the Iberian Peninsula, is based both on geography and history—but pretty

distant history at that, as Gibraltar was ceded to Britain over 250 years ago. The British freely concede that time and modern weapons have largely eroded the strategic value to them of Gibraltar's position at the gateway to the Mediterranean, which has made it a bone of international contention for centuries.

The compelling claim is that of the Gibraltarians themselves to be governed according to their own wishes. Britain has justly pledged not to pass sovereignty to another state against the will of the people. That is why Sir Alec could report no progress in his talks on the Gibraltar problem with Spanish officials this week. It is why no substantial change in the status of Gibraltar is likely—or desirable—in the near future; certainly not until changes in Spain can offer the "colonials" of Gibraltar freedoms comparable to those to which they have become accustomed under British institutions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

About Those Pandas...

There has been a lot of talk since the communiqué from China about somebody selling out. The Russians apparently think that Premier Chou sold out to Mr. Nixon and some Americans think that Mr. Nixon sold out our friends in Taipei. All those matters to the side, one thing is clear. In the gift department, Mr. Nixon won hands down. We will take two giant pandas any day for two musk oxen.

But now that the President has pulled off his coup, there is a lot of rumbling from the provinces. Zoos all over the place want to get into the act. Such eminent Americans as the governor of Illinois, the brother of the governor of New York and the mayor of Denver have been shilling for their favorite local zoological establishments.

Now there is nothing complicated about this business. This is the President's coup, his official residence is here in Washington (even if he doesn't use it much) and the gifts he got for the nation belong right up there in Rock Creek Park in the National Zoo. It's been a tradition for Americans from all over the country to come to their nation's capital to look such gift animals in the mouth. We think no exception should be made in this case.

So, all this foolish talk should subside; a decision should be made to bring at least one of the pandas (two if they are mates) here. This will free the President for the really serious business of figuring out what he can get for us from the Russians.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

'Springtime' in Paris

It must be early spring in Paris. Already we hear of barricades in the streets, and no doubt in drawing rooms and cafés the springtime question is being asked, for the fourth year in succession: Will we have a "May" this year? "May," of course, means a social and political upheaval such as occurred in May, 1968.

Yet the essence of May, 1968, was that it took everyone by surprise. It is hard to imagine it happening again so long as everyone is watching out for it. Neither government nor police is likely again to be caught off balance by street demonstrations in Paris. Nor is it easy to imagine the French working class again being led into a general strike by the example of a student revolt.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 4, 1897

PARIS—This city has during the last 24 hours felt the effects of an atmospheric disturbance which, though not cyclonic like that which devastated a portion of this city last September, has caused damage of a widespread and remarkable character. Communications between the capital and the rest of the world by telegraph and telephone are almost universally seriously impeded, and in many instances are completely broken down.

Fifty Years Ago

March 4, 1922

ROME—New and alarming Fascist disturbances have broken out following the murder of a Pisan member of that party, resident here, by persons said to be supporters of Signor Zanella, the Chief of State. During the night Fascist and Legionaries attacked isolated posts of the Piume police, firing upon them from undercover. Encouraged by isolated successes, they became bolder in their actions, but retreated when police reinforcements arrived.



Democrats Gloomy But Mood Likely to Change

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Republicans are very much up and the Democrats very far down these days, but that's the way it usually is for the "outs" just before the first presidential primary election, and the present mood is likely to change dramatically in the nine months before this vote.

For one thing, this election is likely to be decided, not on China, the Soviet Union and other foreign affairs issues, but on the domestic issues of jobs, prices, and wages. President Nixon no doubt has an advantage over any Democratic candidate in the field of foreign affairs, and will be able to argue that he brought over half a million men back from Vietnam, ended the isolation of China, and negotiated a limited strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union. But foreign affairs is not the presiding issue of this election, as it has been in the last three or four.

There is no longer the active fear of a major war among the people. The Soviet Union is still in a surly mood, and is increasing its naval and missile power at an alarming rate, but it is preoccupied with China on its eastern frontier and is reaching limited accommodations with its adversaries in the West.

Meanwhile, China is no longer shaking its fist at the world, but is talking peaceful co-existence with the West and denying that it ever had any ambition to be a "superpower." Accordingly, the fever the tensions and anxieties abroad, the more people are likely to turn to the serious problems at home.

Here the trends do not justify the confidence of the Republican leaders. The President will probably be going to the polls with a four-year budget deficit of over \$90 billion, a devalued dollar, around 5 million unemployed, and widespread resentment over the rising cost of living.

He will be able to claim that the mood of the country is a little calmer than it was a couple of years ago, but he can no longer blame the Democrats for the absence of law and order, as he did in 1968, and with a \$90 billion deficit, he can scarcely scold the Democrats for "fiscal irresponsibility."

No doubt party allegiances have declined, but the Democrats are still out-registering the Republicans, and this is particularly true of the 12 million newly enfranchised voters between 18 and 24, who have been hard-hit by the economic recession and the inflation.

In addition, there are now over 20 million Americans 65 and over, who have suffered under the rising prices and early retirements, and if anything, the blacks are better organized, more numerous, and more Democratic now than ever before.

The Democrats are gloomy because they are divided, broke, and

poorly organized. For the moment, they don't quite know what to do with a President who has embraced the welfare state, the planned economy, wage and price controls, and most of the other favorite Democratic issues, including dramatic peace talks with the Communists in China and the Soviet Union.

Still, they have not lost their natural constituencies. The Republicans have managed to win only three of the last eight presidential elections, two of them on the popularity of Gen. Eisenhower, and the third in 1968 because the Democrats were fighting in the streets of Chicago over a war they could not win or end.

Things are not quite so bad for them now. Muskie has slipped a bit by getting into an emotional row with William Loeb, the caustic publisher of the Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader, and he'll probably skip a little more after the Florida primary, even if he wins big in New Hampshire, but the tangle of contenders and primaries will eventually come down to a struggle between Muskie and Humphrey, and one of them will finally emerge to campaign mainly on the economic and social issues, where the Republicans are weakest.

Money Matters

By the end of the summer, money will not be the handicap it now is for the Democrats. They will still be broke, but organized labor, while divided, is rich and sore at the administration's handling of the economy, and presidential elections are seldom won or lost on money alone.

Nixon is undoubtedly stronger now than he was at the beginning of the 1968 campaign, and as he demonstrated in China, he is very good at using the power of the presidency for political advantage. But he squeaked past Humphrey last time with only 43 percent of the vote, and there is little evidence that he has attained the kind of personal popularity Eisenhower used to overcome the strength of the Democrats on pocketbook issues.

John Mitchell, who will run the Republican campaign, said "this week that the only issue of the campaign will be 'President Nixon and his record,' but that record may not be good enough to win. For this country is in a restless and troubled mood these days, and unless Nixon can end the war and make substantial progress on winding down the prices and the unemployment, he could lose at home even while making progress abroad."

Letters

O Pioneers!

One of the great goals of space research, shared with all religions in mankind's history, is to talk with higher beings. The plaque borne by Pioneer-10, (JPL, Feb. 28-29), carrying mankind's greeting to an "intelligent and advanced civilization," is such an attempt. Badly, the effort to keep the message, a drawing of a man and a woman, from being too explicit sounds quite a bit more typical of religion than science.

Dr. Sagan may like to think that his wife's drawing "will be the longest-lived work of man in history" but that cannot happen until the long-lived story of the Tower of Babel is no longer told.

ROBERT LIVERMORE
Copenhagen.

Why is the larger creature signaling and the smaller one looking lifeless? An alien civilization would probably raise this question after analyzing the spacecraft Pioneer-10's message plaque.

Why is the woman given a different role on this plaque's design? Moreover, since women represent at least 50 percent of "mankind," why isn't the woman also making the gesture of friendship?

Whether the oversight on the plaque is due to Linda Sagan, who originally designed the plaque, or to a committee at NASA, it reveals a misconception of woman's

role and is incorrect in both figures not gesturing friendship.

Therefore, the design of this plaque is a message distinctly from the decision-making committee at NASA's Ames Research Center in California and not from "mankind" as it supposedly is and should be.

VIRGINIA HOWSAM
Cortez, Fort, Switzerland.

The drawing of a naked man and woman on the spacecraft Pioneer produced an incident of censorship that proves puritanism still hangs over America like pollution. The original drawing of the nude woman was found by a bureaucrat at the space agency to be "a bit too explicit" and had to be "toned down considerably" by the artist, also a woman. Now there was a confrontation I wish I had overheard.

LEON ARDEN.
London.

Dick Who?

According to William F. Buckley (JEF Feb. 23), the Chinese people "don't even know who Nixon is."

With luck like that, who needs Mao?

RAY BROWN.
Brussels.

According to William F. Buckley's article (JEF Feb. 22), the Chinese did not make President Nixon stop for red lights. I was under the impression that during the Cultural Revolution it was de-

cided that red, the color of revolutionary progress, was to be the signal for traffic to proceed. Or has this remnant of that xenophobic period now fallen into disfavor?

DAVID WILK.
Wallingford, England.

Conservation

Anthony Lewis's recent article (JEF February) suggesting that man should discard the idea of economic growth have been very thought-provoking indeed. Rather than economic growth he proposes that man must conserve its dwindling natural resources in order to avoid a natural calamity on earth.

Certainly many of our natural resources are diminishing. But

Wallace Tells Why He Runs As Democrat

By George C. Wallace

Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama was asked by The New York Times why he was running in the presidential primaries as a Democrat. Here is his response:

MONTGOMERY.—Our government was never intended to rule the people. Its function is to serve the people with wisdom and imagination and with abiding concern for the people's happiness.

The American people are fed up with the interference of government. They want to be left alone.

Once the Democratic party reflected true expressions of the rank-and-file citizens. They were its heart, the bulk of its strength and vitality.

Long ago it became the party of the so-called intelligentsia. Where once it was the party of the people, along the way it lost contact with the working man and the businessman. It has been transformed into a party, controlled by intellectual snobs who ignore true expressions of rank-and-file citizens across America.

For Rank-and-File

I run for president as a Democrat for those rank-and-file citizens who seek a candidate responsive to the will of the people and not a candidate placed before them by big-money interests and political power-brokers.

I run for president as a Democrat to assure our citizens of honest, enlightened and mature government by consent of the governed with the promise to bring into reality again those liberties assured to our citizens by our Founding Fathers and to meet the challenges of our times with realism and people-oriented action.

My decision to seek the Democratic party nomination resulted from thousands of letters, calls and personal conversations with Democrats all across America. They would like to nominate a candidate for the Democratic party more in tune with the real expressions of citizens.

In my judgment, this election offers a rare opportunity for rank-and-file citizens to start a grass-roots movement to take the Democratic party back into themselves. It is a challenge to have again a real people's party.

Always a Democrat

All of my public service in all three branches of government—legislative, judicial and executive—has been as a Democrat. I was elected a legislator, a judge and twice governor as a Democrat. My late wife, Lurleen, was elected governor as a Democrat. My father was a Democratic chairman of his county governing body. My grandfather was a Democratic judge. My brother is a Democratic judge.

In 1948 I was elected a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. In 1956 I was again a delegate and served as chairman of the Southern delegation on the platform committee. In 1964 I received as much as 43 percent of the Democratic vote in Wisconsin, Indiana and Maryland in preferential presidential primaries.

In 1968 I was the nominee for president of a third party. I know the great obstacles and barriers of a candidacy on the third-party ticket. I desire only to do what is best for America. I believe that securing the Democratic party nomination will do more for the 10 million people who voted for me and all other Americans than anything else I can do. I simply do not believe the Democratic party can win in 1972 with any of the other candidates now in the field.

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Britain Vows Stiff Penalties In Renewed War on Polluters

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, March 3 (NYT).—The British government today announced a renewed "war against the polluter" and promised stiff penalties against persons dumping dangerous wastes on land.

Peter Walker, secretary of state for the environment, introduced a bill in the House of Commons

under which irresponsible dumpers face a five-year jail sentence, an unlimited fine, or both. At present the penalty for dumping poisonous wastes on land is a fine of £100.

Officials said the government move followed legislation over the past decade that successfully reduced pollution of the air and rivers. Today's measure is designed to curb the threat to land.

"The bill will create a new offense," said Mr. Walker. "In future it will be an offense to deposit, or cause to be deposited, waste in solid or liquid form which is poisonous, noxious or polluting and which would give rise to a material risk to persons or animals."

War Continues

"These measures are a continuation of the war against the polluter and of the principle that he who causes the pollution should meet the cost of cleaning it up."

Mr. Walker's announcement followed one week of growing public anxiety over the finding of a potentially lethal deposit of cyanide in a dumpsite used by children at Nuneaton, Warwickshire. Inquiries into the dumping of cyanide waste spread to other cities, with deposits uncovered in Coventry and Rugby.

"No society should tolerate a situation where people irresponsibly dump dangerous materials so as to endanger the lives of children, adults or indeed animals," said Mr. Walker.

"The present law is totally inadequate to deter those guilty of such offenses," he added. The cabinet minister's call to punish offenders with "an unlimited fine or five years imprisonment or both" was greeted with warm applause from members of Parliament.

For years Britain has fought contamination of the environment, with legislation at both the national and local levels. In 1970 it became the first major nation to establish a Department of the Environment, which seeks to protect the coast and countryside, preserve historic towns and monuments and control air, water and noise pollution.

The impact of the Clean Air Acts and anti-pollution measures has been marked. During the winter, average visibility in London was increased over the past 10 years from one mile to four miles. The Thames had been without fish for nearly a century. By 1968, some 40 different varieties had come back to the river.

By last night, 83 senators had put their names to the resolution, tabled after congressional funds for the two U.S. stations—which broadcast from Munich, expired last week. A Senate dispute blocked the allocation of more money.

Sen. Edmund Muskie, of Maine, the leading Democratic presidential contender, said he signed as a co-sponsor of the resolution, expressing the feeling of the Senate that the broadcasts to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union should continue.

The measure was introduced yesterday by Sen. Charles Percy, R., Ill., and Hubert Humphrey, of Minnesota, who is also seeking the Democratic presidential nomination.

1,000 Maltese Lose Jobs in U.K. Pullout

VALLETTA, March 3 (AP).—About 1,000 Maltese civilians and uniformed personnel of the three services were laid off today.

There is no work for them at the various services establishments due to the British withdrawal from Malta, which will be completed by March 17. The original deadline for withdrawal set by the British government was March 31, the day of expiration of the interim agreement, signed by Premier Dom Mintoff and Prime Minister Edward Heath last September.

Meanwhile, diplomatic activity continued in an effort to bring Mr. Mintoff and Britain's Defense Secretary, Lord Carrington, together again in a bid to halt the withdrawal and resume the talks on the future of the military base here which broke down in Rome four weeks ago.

Britain and NATO then made their final offer of £14 million annually for seven and a half years. Mr. Mintoff has demanded £18 million.

As the withdrawal continues, the British government began studying the latest message sent by the Maltese government last night.

This message left the door open for the resumption of talks, according to reliable sources.

53 Senators Back Move of Support For U.S. Radios

WASHINGTON, March 3 (Reuters).—More than half of the 100-member Senate tonight backed a resolution urging support for the continued operation of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which broadcast to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

By last night, 83 senators had put their names to the resolution, tabled after congressional funds for the two U.S. stations—which broadcast from Munich, expired last week. A Senate dispute blocked the allocation of more money.

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Scotland Yard Detectives Get Jail Sentences

LONDON, March 3 (AP).—Two Scotland Yard detectives were jailed for extortion and corruption today after a five-week trial that stirred legal controversy over using secret tape recordings as evidence.

Detective Inspector Bernard Roberts, 45, got seven years on four counts of conspiracy and corruptly receiving money. Detective Sergeant Gordon Harris, 42, was given six years on three similar counts.

The prosecution at London's Old Bailey courthouse said the controversial tape recordings were genuine and should be admitted as evidence. The defense opposed admission, saying the tapes had been tampered with.

in washington...

geoffrey and oscar and mollie and pierre and donald all hang out at

Saks

at the watergate.

shouldn't you?

great fuis and fashions



SOCCER ON ICE—Crew members of icebreaker Vasily Poyarkov seizing a chance to exercise and pass the time on a floe. Scene is Amur Bay in Soviet Far East.

Harvest Loss For Russians Is Put at 10%

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, March 3 (WP).—A harsh winter has destroyed about 24 million acres of winter wheat, winter barley and rye—10 percent of the Soviet Union's annual grain production—Western agricultural analysts said here today. Such losses are not uncommon and there is not yet a crisis, these analysts added.

Bad harvests force the Russians to buy food abroad with hard currency, as they are doing this year, diverting it from other economic sectors. Disastrous harvests—like that of 1963—can have dramatic political consequences, as Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev discovered when he lost power abruptly in 1964.

This winter's troubles are attributed to extremely cold temperatures and a light snowfall in Russia and the Ukraine.

The Soviet government has openly acknowledged difficulties and a series of meetings were held on the subject here last month. At the most important of these, the Communist party general secretary, Leonid Brezhnev, addressed agricultural officials from all over the Soviet Union.

Details kept secret. Details of these meetings were not published, but subsequent articles in the official press suggest they were devoted to exhortations to compensate for the winter damage with extra efforts this spring and summer. Such exhortations have been appearing here regularly for several weeks.

Today's issue of Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, carries a dispatch from Moldavia predicting "intensive" efforts by farmers this spring to make up for winter damage.

A good summer harvest could compensate for the winter's losses, according to Western agricultural analysts. They note that the winter of 1968-69 was apparently more severe than this year's and a good summer harvest in 1969 more than made up for it.

Even a good recovery this spring and summer would leave the prospects for fulfilling the current five-year plan "real grim," as one Western source put it. Success in the plan, which covers 1971-75, depended on good harvests every year, and last year's figures were only fair, this expert noted.

A Critical Low Near on Rhine For Navigation

BONN, March 3 (Reuters).—The Rhine River is running out of water and, according to the West German Rhine Shipping Federation, in Duisburg, yesterday, the level is nearing the critical point for navigation.

The driest February in 20 years following a year of abnormally low rainfall lowered the level in the navigable channel at Kaub, south of Koblenz, to 4 feet 6 inches, the river authority reported.

This means that the standard 1,200-ton cargo ships can only be loaded to 40 percent of capacity. When fully laden they draw 6 feet 8 inches of water.

The weather office said there is no sign of a break in the sunny dry weather.

Bolivia Says Altmann's Fate Will Be Decided in Its Courts

PARIS, March 3 (IET).—President Hugo Banzer Suarez of Bolivia has written to President Georges Pompidou of France that the extradition of Klaus Altmann, a suspected former Gestapo chief in Lyons, is a matter for Bolivian courts to decide.

Col. Banzer, replying to a letter from Mr. Pompidou, said that the French should decide neither the "nobility of my country" nor the "clear moral tradition" of Bolivian justice in deciding the fate of Mr. Altmann, who may be Klaus Barbie.

Col. Banzer's letter and Mr. Pompidou's were published today for the first time. In his letter, Mr. Pompidou states that Barbie is a "war criminal and torturer of many Frenchmen including Jean Moulin, hero of the Resistance who is revered by the entire country."

"Time erases many things but not everything," Mr. Pompidou wrote. He told the Bolivian president that the French people could not accept war crimes being "forgotten in indifference."

Statute of Limitations. The difficulty in obtaining extradition centers on Bolivia's 20-year statute of limitations. The French, spurred by North-hunter Beate Klarsfeld, have been trying to prove that Mr. Altmann obtained Bolivian citizenship under a false identity, which would provide grounds for extradition. Bolivian courts are investigating the question of Mr. Altmann's identity with documents provided by Mrs. Klarsfeld.

In La Paz, Bolivia's capital, Mr. Altmann has refused to meet

Madrid, Bilbao Campuses Open; Others Are Shut

MADRID, March 3 (Reuters).—Faculties in Madrid and Bilbao reopened today after being suspended because of student disorders, but schools at other Spanish universities were ordered closed as academic unrest spread.

At the University of Madrid, scene of student-police clashes yesterday and Wednesday, classes were resumed this morning in the faculty of philosophy and letters, which had been closed last week after student demonstrations.

Medical students returned to classes at the University of Bilbao today, ending a three-week boycott in support of demands for changes in curriculum.

But authorities at the University of Seville yesterday ordered the closure of the architecture faculty as a result of student disorders. Students and police battled briefly yesterday in streets near the campus.

The University of Santiago de Compostela was completely told today after pharmacy students boycotted classes.

Iran Executes Six As Anti-State Guerrillas

TEHRAN, March 2 (Reuters).—An army firing squad Wednesday executed six men described as guerrilla saboteurs.

They had been sentenced to death by a military tribunal for sabotage, murder, armed robbery and anti-state activities. The sentences were upheld by an army appeals court.

A government spokesman said that nine other men had been sentenced to death, on similar charges, by a military tribunal.

French Agents Didn't Suspect Shrimphoat Had Drug Cargo

MARSEILLES, March 3 (AP).—French customs agents did not know they might find heroin when they searched a shrimphoat here and discovered the largest single shipment ever seized, a senior official admitted today.

Marseilles customs director Jean Carré, replying to criticism that the find was made public before narcotics investigators could trace either the supplier or receiver, said that had the customs been tipped there was heroin on the boat Caprice des Temps, "one might, perhaps, have acted differently."

The estimated street value of the 935-pound haul was about \$300 million.

Following the boat on its third drug-running voyage across the Atlantic, critics said, might have provided vital clues to one of the five gangs said by U.S. officials to be providing 60 percent of hard drugs for the United States.

French customs agents had been watching the shrimphoat owner, Marcel Boucan, 57, for two years.

Never Fished. A known post-war cigarette smuggler, Boucan aroused suspicion anew when he bought the shrimphoat and had it expensively converted for Mediterranean fishing, but never actually fished.

When it suddenly left Villefranche Bay, on the Riviera Tuesday, customs boats shadowed it, making the arrest only when it suddenly headed for international waters and Gibraltar.

Police got down to intensive questioning of Boucan today after he had spent more than 24 hours in a hospital recovering from exhaustion following a pre-dawn swim across Marseilles harbor.

Boucan had avoided guards on the boat and dived in, leading apparent suicide notes. But police became skeptical of his intentions when they found \$5,000 in his pockets when he was picked up on the harbor shore. Boucan was quoted by police as saying, "I'm not talking and I'll never talk."

Police reported tonight Boucan was indeed refusing to talk about his supplier or receiver, but admitted that he delivered 20 pounds of pure heroin to Miami, Fla., last year.

Thanks From New York. NEW YORK, March 3 (AP).—New York Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy has sent his thanks to President Georges Pompidou for yesterday's seizure of heroin by French customs agents.

In a letter sent to Mr. Pompidou yesterday, Mr. Murphy wrote: "I wish to extend my congratulations, and that of the New York City Police Department, on the seizure in Marseilles today of

Deputy Director Of CIA Picked

WASHINGTON, March 3 (WP).—Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, a veteran Army intelligence officer who is fluent in seven foreign languages, was nominated yesterday by President Nixon to become deputy director of the CIA.

The \$40,000-a-year post is second only to that of civilian CIA Director Richard M. Helms. The post has been vacant since Jan. 1 when Marine Corps Lt. Gen. Robert E. Cushman stepped down after being nominated by the White House to become commandant of the Marine Corps.

he would become more of an adviser than an absolute ruler.

The king said, "We hope with all our heart that this (new) government will be the first of its kind in our country, that is, a government in the service of the general interest, and above all a government whose members will be an example of accord and national reconciliation."

The king said "it is possible to foresee" that the new government will be made up in its majority of technicians largely outside politics. Its major task, he said, will be to supervise a number of elections—on regional and other local organizations—before preparing the legislative election.

A Moroccan source said it is expected that formation of a new government will take from one to two weeks. The job is that of the king. He retains this privilege as well as that of dissolving governments and parliaments, initiating constitutional amendments and running the country alone in an emergency under the terms of the new constitution.

Make Believe's Assailed. While he asked for the participation of the opposition, he had urged that Moroccans abstain from voting in the constitutional referendum—Hassan attacked those who "make believe that the economic and social situation in the country is deteriorating."

The king also had a warning for the men with whom the government does business. Referring to trials under way involving former government members, Hassan said, "We hope that all the men to whom the state gives responsibilities or with whom it makes agreements or transactions will learn a useful lesson from these trials and convictions."

King Plans Caretaker Regime For Morocco Until Elections

RABAT, Morocco, March 3 (AP).—King Hassan II of Morocco announced today he will shortly dissolve the government and appoint a caretaker regime to prepare legislative elections scheduled to be held three months from now.

In his annual speech from the throne on the 11th anniversary of his coming to power, the king called on the opposition parties to participate in the transition government "so that it will be a government of reconciliation between all the political tendencies in the country."

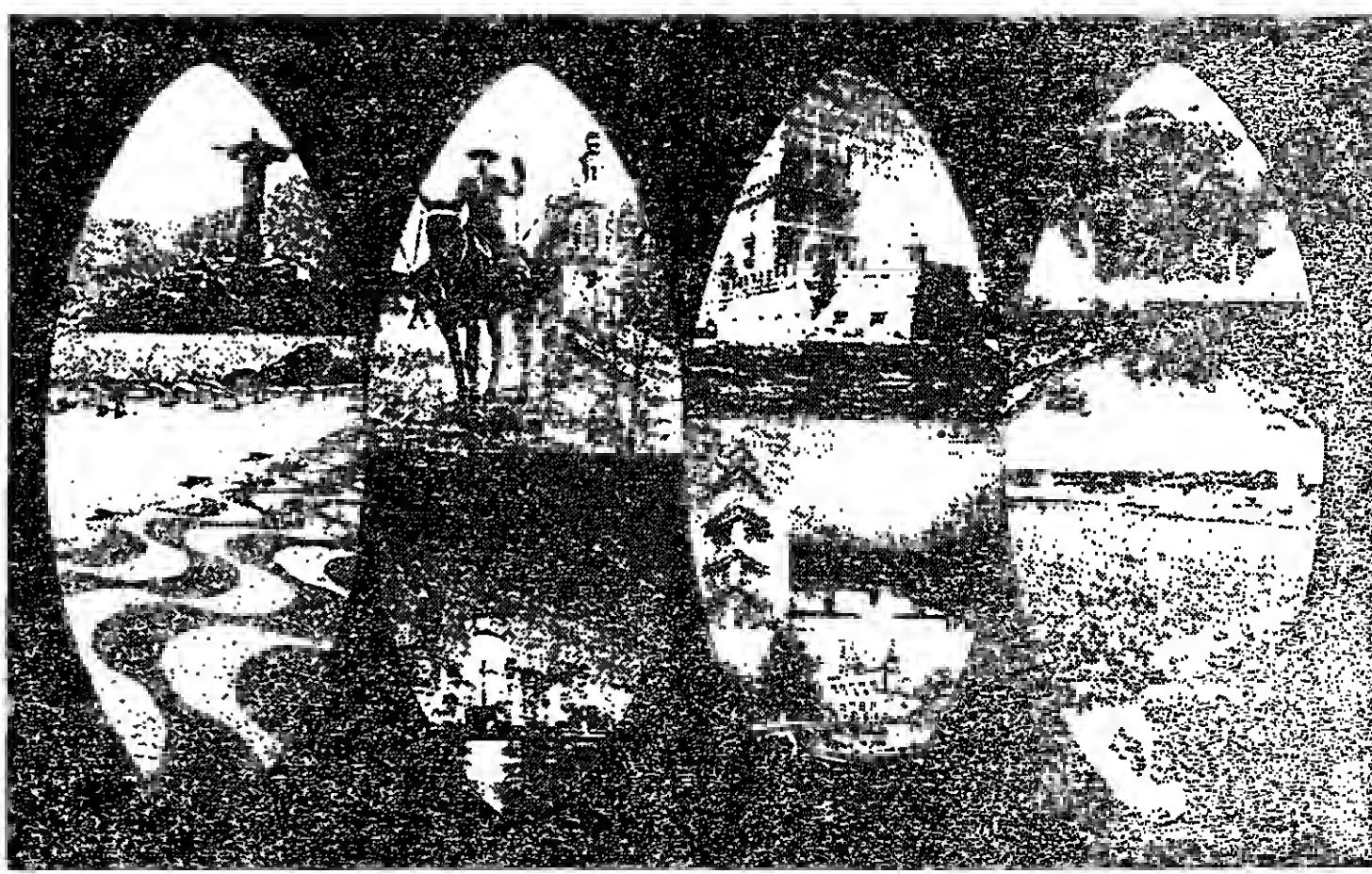
The king's announcement followed the passage of a new constitution which increases from one third to two thirds the number of legislators elected to parliament by universal suffrage. The king had said earlier that the constitution, supported by 98.7 percent of the voters in Wednesday's referendum, would be the start of a process in which

Soviet A-Sub Still Helpless

WASHINGTON, March 3 (Reuters).—A Soviet nuclear submarine, disabled in the North Atlantic for a week, continued to drift helplessly today in gale-whipped seas, the Defense Department said.

The 3,700-ton missile-firing submarine is being battered by 20-foot seas and 40-knot winds. There was also snow and fog in the area, 800 miles northeast of Newfoundland.

Defense Department spokesmen said Russian vessels trying to aid the crippled submarine had been unsuccessful in establishing a tow. There are nine Soviet ships in the area.



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Around the Roman Galleries

Giulio Turcato, Qui Arte Contemporanea, 525 Via del Corso, Rome, to March 11.

Turcato belongs to that hard-to-kill species, the painterly painter. His indifference to art world dogma and ambition is legendary. For decades he has been the leading abstractionist in Italy. What others struggle so hard to achieve, Turcato, a Venetian, does with ease, as witness these large, painted surfaces, done in the last few years, which change color or texture with mysterious subtlety in exactly the right places. The latest color-field paintings and shaped canvases effortlessly refer to or eclipse Noland, Louis, Frankenthaler and Dorazio and his school. Some of his most recent work may appear slight, but he was never one afraid to make mistakes. Some of it is transitional, but "Tunnel" is so beautiful that one looks forward to other paintings in the same style.

The Graphic Work of Mirko, Romero, 28 Via Brunetti, to March 15.

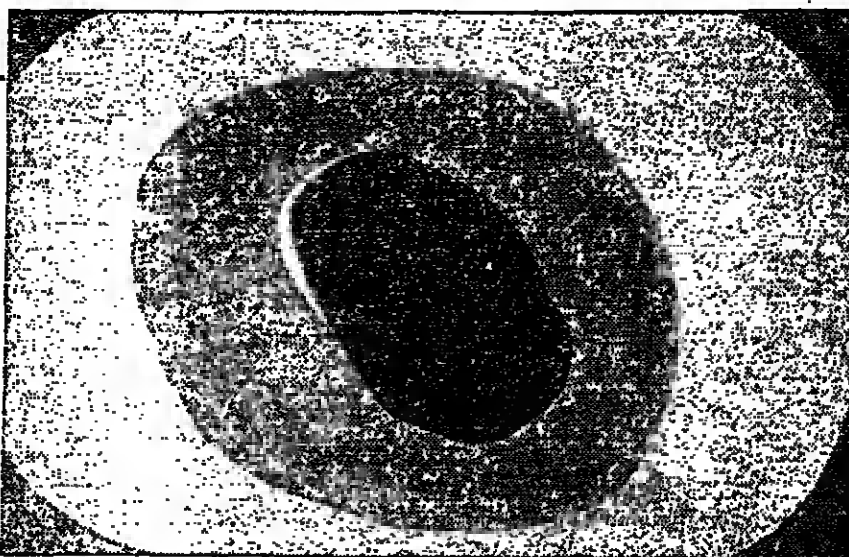
Mirko, in private life Srenno Basaldella, toward the end of his life became too eclectic in paint-

ing and sculpture (HT, Dec. 18, 1971). But he is shown here at the height of his creative power in prints from 1946 to 1968. Some etchings from the end of the war, among them "Cruelty," "Concert," "Ritual" and "Marriage" series are technically accomplished and speaking images as well. The line remains fluid and alive, even in the later Picasso-like scenes. There are also watercolors close to his "Guernica" style. Mirko is that rare etcher who is an artist first and a technician second. A book of reproductions, well assembled by Bruno Cora and Valeria Grandiccia, accompanies this fine exhibit.

Roman Viesulas, Tyler School, 15 Lungotevere A. Da Brescia, through March.

Viesulas is a highly skilled and serious printmaker. His relief etchings, lithographs and vinyls, made since 1969, while he taught at Tyler, come from real experiences—a reality fragmented into minute, many-textured elements that may fall together again in the viewer's consciousness. In the "Overpass" litho-

"The Tunnel," 1972 painting by Turcato.



graphs, night turbulence against splintering whites—a flux like that of fire or sea—is spread out and pulled in again to hang in precious balance. The relief engravings, either inkless in stark, embossed whites or in black etched lines, are fine examples of technique. "Mad Song" (after Blake) is an attractive foam of black splashing against white. Viesulas uses themes in music and scores themselves as starting points or structural impetus. All the prints,

some in color, are handsomely installed and accompanied by specially composed electronic music.

Mario La Carubba, Trifalco, 22 Via Vantaggio, to March 4.

La Carubba paints fables and visions of our times—dream landscapes with vials, glass containers and balloons crowding in arenas or lunar craters. Fantasies somewhat like Tanguy's, they have both a gay and menacing

quality, probably symbolizing the additions of our dope culture and our interstellar time.

Dan Florin, La Salla, 86 Via Garibaldi, to March 15.

In the all-white gallery hangs a cross in a corner. It is described by the American artist as: "Untitled (for Barbara Nussel) blue and pink fluorescent light two feet high two feet wide across the corner." And that's all there is. —EDITH SCROSS.

London Theater

Pinter's 'Caretaker' Revived

By John Walker

LONDON, March 3 (HT)—After 13 years, productions in 45 countries, television and film versions, Harold Pinter's "The Caretaker" seems a little overexposed. There is little left to say about it, except that it remains his most accessible play.

It comes up as fresh as ever in its first London revival, a fine one, at the Merald, being excellently directed by Christopher Morahan and as well acted by John Hurt, Jeremy Kemp, and Leonard Rossiter. The production makes it seem less portentous and much funnier than usual, perhaps because we have grown accustomed to Pinter's seedy world, full of hidden or half-realized menace.

The oddity has gone out of the junk-filled attic where Mick (John Hurt) broods or dreams of middle-class comforts, cork-tiled floors and fur coats, while his black-mad brother Aston (Jeremy Kemp) offers a bed to

the stinking, servile tramp Davies (Leonard Rossiter).

Mr. Rossiter makes the most of the opportunities for grotesquerie offered by his role. Slack-jawed and heady-eyed, he shuffles forward to proffer ineffectual, half-completed gestures, whether threatening with a tiny knife, or helpful, as when he watches Aston shift some of the junk.

His tramp is essentially a comic creation. In his fears that he might be gassed in his sleep by a disconnected stove, his lament over the lack of a clock, or in his threat to report an insolent monk to his mother superior, Mr. Rossiter attains heights of absurd humor. At one point, as he and the two brothers snatch his bag from hand to hand, he seems to have stepped out of the slapstick comedy of a silent film.

Mr. Morahan thankfully eschews the much-parodied Pinteresque technique of long, meaningful pauses, although he sometimes seems too anxious to keep the audience amused. His emphasis on comedy does not prevent the play being both frightening and moving. Both emerge towards the end, as Davies tries to pick off one brother against the other, in his futile attempt to remain in the house.

While it is Mr. Rossiter who dominates the evening, he is given admirable support by Hurt's chafing dangerous Mick and Kemp's stone-faced Aston, although occasionally the latter gives the impression that he is sleep-walking through the part.

Other New Plays in London

"The Black Macbeth" at the Roundhouse. Exotic version of Shakespeare's tragedy, transferred to an African tribal setting that is enjoyable if not especially illuminating. It is full of sound and fury, with Ju-Ju men, and elaborate witchcraft rituals.

On March 9, Charles Wood's new play "Veterans" opens at the Royal Court. A comedy about a group of actors waiting off the set of an epic movie on location in Turkey, the play stars John Gielgud and John Mills and is directed by Ronald Eyre.

On March 6, Colin Spencer's "Trial of St. George," a satirical play based on a recent obscenity

Monteverdi in Paris

The Schola Polyhymnia, directed by James Berry, will present a program of works by Monteverdi on March 7 at 9 p.m. at the British Embassy Church, 5 Rue d'Agnesseau, Paris 8.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Opera in London: A 'Dutchman' For the Ears, Not the Eyes

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 3 (HT)—The Royal Opera's revival of "The Flying Dutchman" is a delight for the ear, a trial for the eye. It is the 1966 Clifford Williams production, with sets by Sean Kenny, not heard here since 1967, and now entirely recast, with the veteran Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt replacing Georg Solti as the conductor.

Donald McIntyre, a New Zealander, has the ideal Dutchman voice—dark, strong, with reserves of power for the big moments, and capable of being scaled down for the occasional tender episodes.

Catarina Ligandza, similarly, seems predestined for Senta, so much so, indeed, that one wishes with wonderment even to learn that she is now also the Bayreuth Brunnhilde. Here is one of those clear, Scandinavian voices, more accurate than opulent, and managed with skill, discretion and musical intelligence.

Michael Langdon, who is also the company's admirable Baron Ochs, is as fine a Daland as one is likely to hear in a lifetime. The way he matched the tone of Daland's introduction of the Dutchman to Senta in the second act to the Meyerbeerian music—which Wagner conceived so brilliantly to contrast Daland's naive materialism with the spiritual and mystical preoccupations of Senta and the Dutchman—was, quite simply, a theater masterpiece.

If the sum of these and other parts, including the orchestra and the splendid singing, it was clearly because not even such protagonists could quite surmount the obstacles of the production, part old-fashioned grand opera, partly arty and pretentious neo-Bayreuth.

The two quayside scenes are built around a raft rather than a ship. Not a mast or sail in sight. All is done or not done—with lights and shadows. Well, this might still do. But when the curtain goes up on the second act to reveal that same raft, precariously tilted, as the Spinnstube in Daland's home, one can only shake one's head in disbelief. It all seems, of course, from Wieland Wagner. One wonders what he would have said. He had a salty vocabulary.

William Mann, in the Times (of London) today, speaks defensively of "those Wagnerites so devoted to theatrical realism that they still sniff at Sean Kenny's stylized settings." What occurred to this unrepentant realist was the title of the Heinrich Heine novel which Wagner drew for "The Flying Dutchman": "Memoirs of Herr von Schnabelwopski." The name probably doesn't mean anything. But it sounds about right as a rude commentary on that Spinnstube.

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The Art Market Cranach, Gold-Box Auctions Are Signs of Paris Revival

By Soren Melikian

PARIS, March 3 (UPI)—Two paintings by Lucas Cranach the Elder—of Martin Luther and his wife—by the German Renaissance master in 1526, done just after the Diet of Worms, will be auctioned at Palais Galliera in Paris, 8 p.m., Tuesday.

The two portraits, from a private French collection, have been in the same family for nearly half a century. The experts estimate that they will sell for 400,000 to 500,000 francs. Far too modest, in my view, but there is a lack of interest among private collectors for portraits in general, and for portraits of the Renaissance era in particular. But the value of such pictures to a museum is incalculable and the bidding should be fierce.

Another important sale next week, that of 10 gold boxes from the 18th century, of a quality seldom seen at auction, will take place Thursday at 2:30 p.m. at Galliera.

These sales, and others in the last 10 months suggest that Paris is regaining its standing in the international art market, contradicting the trend of the last decade, which has seen the French capital running a poor second to London.

Last season, from October, 1970, through July, 1971, most of the major impressionist and modern paintings were sold in London or New York, through Parke-Bernet, a subsidiary of the British-owned firm of Sotheby's. All the really great works by Renaissance and classical painters were auctioned by Sotheby's and Christie's of London.

Swing Toward Paris

The first indication of a swing toward Paris came last June with the D. David-Weill sale of French classical silver. Several factors combined to make it a success. It was a major collection sold, not for speculative reasons, but to settle an estate. Furthermore, the man who helped create the collection over a period of 40 or so years, expert Jacques Helft, who has an international reputation, handled the sale with the well-known auctioneer Etienne Ader. The Parisian experts with international status are a major asset to the French market.

However, favorable the circumstances, the sale went well beyond anybody's expectations. To take a single example: a unique box made by Juste-Aurèle Meissonnier, the 18th-century creator of rococo design in France, had been estimated at about 400,000 francs, but it made twice that. A second David-Weill sale of French classical silver, in November confirmed that the French market could rise to fantastic heights.

Thursday, Paris will be reaping its reward for the June and November successes when the first important sale of 18th-century gold boxes to be held for many years will be conducted by Etienne Ader, Jean-Louis Picard



Martin Luther by Lucas Cranach.



Luther's wife, painted in 1526.

and Jacques Tajan at the Galliera.

One has to look back to a sale on Dec. 11, 1964, for comparable quality. Thursday's sale comprises 10 boxes, done between 1750 and 1780, all but one bearing this mark of a famous goldsmith.

Boxes for Sale

There is a fine, oval-shaped enameled gold box made in 1788 by Charles Le Bastier. A rectangular box with chased floral motifs framing 10 first-sous-verre (painted on the underside of this glass) miniatures bears Louis Ouzille's signature.

Even more interesting is a box engraved with wavy ribbons that Kenneth Snowman describes in his work "Eighteenth-Century Gold Boxes of Europe" (Faber and Faber). A miniature painting of Empress Maria Theresa of Austria was rather unceremoniously set under the lid at a later period. However, the miniature is a fine piece of workmanship. The box was last seen in New York at La Vieille Russie, a firm specializing in old silver. Now it has turned up again in Paris.

And herein lies the significance of the sale. The owner, cryptically referred to in the catalogue as "Mr. C," is, in fact, an international businessman. He also happens to be one of the top collectors in his field. He knows his art as well as the art market—from an investment point of view. Having decided to part with 10 boxes—a negligible part of his vast private museum—he chose to sell in Paris—not London or New York. His decision is all the more complimentary to Paris as an art-market center, for eight of the 10 boxes were bought outside France. One was acquired in Geneva at a Christie's sale on Nov. 19, 1970. Four others came from a famous London dealer and two more from an equally respected New York firm.

Interestingly enough, Mr. C.

also is selling a huge silver surcel, weighing 12.75 kilograms, made in 1811 in St. Petersburg. While it may reasonably be argued that Paris is a better market for French gold boxes than London, Russian silver is not more sought after here than there. But, as Mr. C. told me, such sales as the one next Thursday are attended by international buyers anyway and Paris is likely to attract more of them.

Authenticated Pictures

Apparently, several other important vendors feel the same way. The two portraits by Cranach will be sold by Maurice Rheims and Rene-George Laurin Tuesday. Works by the German master (1473-1553) are rarely seen at auction, and Cranach's stature makes his paintings eagerly sought after.

But the identity of the two subjects and the familiarity of the works multiply the interest in them five or sixfold. As early as 1890, E. Fiechsig discussed them in his monograph on the artist, using them as illustrations. In 1932, the two world authorities on the painter, M.J. Friedländer and J. Rosenberg, further authenticated the pictures by discussing them in their monumental work "Die Gemälde von Lucas Cranach."

These two important sales would seem to indicate that Paris is winning the battle against London. But this is not quite the case, judging by a recent setback caused by the lack of coordination between auctioneers and experts. The collection of Chinese archaic bronzes sold at Sotheby's last Wednesday belonged to the late D. David-Weill. It so happens that France has, in this field, an expert of vast experience, Guy Portier. But someone failed to play this trump card. So the last word has not been said and some fierce skirmishes are doubtless yet to come.

The outcome of the gold-box auction will be of particular interest. For the last few years, the market for them has been steadily rising by about 10 percent annually. It is not subject to erratic variations because the market is closely followed by investors. Because of hallmarks and other scholarly guidelines of a stylistic nature, and because of the appeal of gold as such, it is one of the safest fields—ideal for investment. Prices are comparatively easy to detect, even those 18th-century imitations made by Austrians and Swiss, or the later imitations made in France in the Louis-Philippe era. Investors seldom hold back in this field, as they do in others, and next week's sale will be a real test.

Irving Marder

The Prolific Progeny of James Joyce

PARIS (UPI)—The man who "killed the 19th century" was the tribute of that connoisseur of death and desolation, T. S. Eliot. "The great poet of a new phase of the human consciousness," said Edmund Wilson, America's great critic.

They were talking, of course, about James Joyce, whose magnum opus, "Ulysses," was published just over a half-century ago. ("After a frantic last-minute race against time, finished copies were finally placed in his hands on Feb. 2, 1922, his 40th birthday," John Gross noted in his recent book about Joyce.")

A cartoon in The New Yorker a little later depicted a future American matron in a Paris bookshop saying to a clerk, "Avez-vous 'Ulysses'?" It was not until 1934, after Judge Woolsey's ruling that the book was not pornographic, that a New York publishing house was able to bring out a legal edition. In the interim there had been a steady bootleg trade in "Ulysses," smuggled in from Europe, and there was also a pirated American version.

Not all of the big birds had taken part in the joyful chorus that celebrated the original publication of "Ulysses." Here, for example, is the verdict of E. M. Forster: "Ulysses" is a dogged attempt to cover the universe with mud, an inverted Victorianism, an attempt to make coarseness and dirt succeed where sweetness and light fail. . . . In short, an epic of grubbiness and disillusion."

Sylvia Beach

Joyce had begun planning "Ulysses" as early as 1914 in Trieste, where he taught English in a Berlitz school. At the outbreak of World War I the Joyce family moved to Zurich. They returned to Trieste after the war, in 1919. "In the summer of 1920, urged on by [James] Joyce," Gross recounts, "he decided to settle in Paris."

In the United States the Little Review had begun to serialize "Ulysses," though Joyce had not yet finished the book. But after the New York Society for the Prevention of Vice filed a complaint, the Little Review was forced to suspend its series. It was then that Sylvia Beach, the American expatriate who ran a famous Paris bookshop called Shakespeare and Company, en-

tered the picture. She offered to publish "Ulysses" under the imprint of her bookshop and Joyce promptly agreed. It had become clear by then that the book "had no chance of finding a publisher in England or America."

The basic problem, of course, was a three-letter word: Sex. "By breaking the most jealously guarded of literary taboos," Gross says, "he gave notice that the entire range of experience was open to his epic: the man who was prepared to use four-letter words in print would stop at nothing, or so it seemed in 1922."

How far has explicitness in fiction traveled in the 50 years since "Ulysses"? Says Gross: "By comparison with what we have come to take for granted in recent years, Joyce's 'outspokenness' now looks rather tame. As a shock-tactic it belongs to a moment which has passed, and which can never be repeated."

It seemed instructive, after reading this, to turn to the current reviews of one of today's "explicit" novelists, Hubert Selby Jr., author of the controversial book "Last Exit to Brooklyn." The Times Literary Supplement, reviewing Selby's new novel, "The Room," said: "The bludgeoning of readers is wielded so excessively and with such force that the reader is soon clubbed into insensibility, incapable of registering much beyond the repetitive, horrible blood and sperm-letting." (The book concerns the "fantasies of revenge on the two arresting officers" of a man in a cell awaiting trial.)

The New Statesman's review of "The Room," however, said that although "by any count the book is ugly, unpleasant and disturbing . . . in its entirety the novel comes through triumphantly as a work of art, though not necessarily unblemished. As a contemporary exploration of a psychotic personality it is certainly remarkable."

Last week's issue of the Times Literary Supplement, in the seventh article of a series titled "The Abuses of Literacy," also offers some pertinent observations by Alan Ryan on the subjects of obscenity and pornography. "We may cheerfully agree," he says, "that the consumer is already as depraved and corrupted as he is likely to become; what the [British] law

against obscenity does is prevent the seller and the buyer [from] further weakening the moral consensus against which their activities offend."

He adds: "On this view, if we want to know whether something is obscene, we need only ask the jury to consult its feelings when it is presented with the article complained of. . . . In many ways, this is much the best account of obscenity: The obscene is what shocks some specifiable social group."

Ryan goes on to say, however, that "it leaves too much at the mercy of judge and jury" to decide whether a given work has enough aesthetic value to outweigh its offensiveness. "More to the point," Ryan says, "is to defend the right to buy and sell things of no conceivable aesthetic merit. . . . If we defend this right, we defend the rights of the serious artist too, and without the embarrassing character whereby lawyers, judges and juries are forced to act as the arbiters of public taste."

We have indeed gone a long way in the half-century since 1922, when Molly Bloom ended her carnal reverie (which was really, as John Gross points out, even longer ago, since "Ulysses" is set in 1904). For at least one reader, Molly still seems truer to life than the tall, ready, half-blind, somehow bloodless, word-mad fellow who was her creator. And yet, to give the clever devil his due, he must have existed, for his progeny, not even counting the fictional ones, are without number.

Monte Carlo Festival

Thirty-one countries will participate in the 12th International Television Festival of Monte Carlo, four of them as observers. The festival, from March 6 to 14, will offer a total of 72 programs in five categories—historical, contemporary problems, children's programs, series, and dramatic programs.

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Giscard Tells U.S. to Solve Dollar Woes

Speaks at Blue-Ribbon Businessmen's Parley

By Carl Gewirtz

VERSAILLES, France, March 3 (AP)—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing warned the United States today to drop its indifference to international monetary problems or face the consequences.

In a luncheon address to American and European businessmen meeting in this city on his first visit, the minister said that the Dec. 18 monetary agreement has left the world "disappointed and perplexed." None of the expected results from that agreement—neither the official devaluation of the dollar nor the return of several billion dollars back to the United States—has taken place so far, he said.

He warned that if the uncertainties concerning the dollar persist, the same conditions as existed last spring at the height of the dollar crisis could reappear.

But, he stated, a fundamental change has occurred since last year. "The political reactions will be very different. The era of European currencies floating or reverting to over the era of massive dollar purchases by central banks is finished."

Capital Warning

To avoid a showdown, he said that the "United States must take measures to slow the flight of capital." Otherwise, he warned, "more distasteful and more damaging steps will be taken by other governments to keep their dollars out of their markets."

He also called on the United States to—at the least—undertake a commitment to restore the convertibility of the dollar, even if such a return be only gradual. "Europe," he said, "is prepared to carry a certain amount of the costs of convertibility." He cited, for example, the agreement between leading central banks after the devaluation of sterling in 1947 to guarantee Britain's long-term debts.

For its part, the blue-ribbon conference of businessmen agreed on the need for the "early restoration of the convertibility of the dollar." This would "serve to reduce the danger of the general imposition of controls over trade and capital movements." They called for "the greatest possible freedom of trade and capital flows."

Barrel Communicated

By and large, the communiqué issued on monetary, trade and multinational investment problems facing European and U.S. businessmen was one of platitudes, with little reference to the very real problems that divide official negotiators of the two trading blocs.

On trade, the communiqué declared that "we agree on certain broad principles" including: "The importance of increasing world trade, the gradual elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers and that the principle of comparative economic advantage should guide the structure of trade."

Notably missing was any reference to a mutual commitment to negotiate existing trade problems.

On the very touchy subject of agricultural trade it said: "We recommend that in the current and forthcoming negotiations (between Washington and Brussels), account should be taken of the necessity for assuring both equitable income and market opportunities for farmers."

On multinational investments, the communiqué noted that "there was agreement, stressing the benefits of multinational investment and on the related necessity to afford it the widest possible freedom."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Montedison Gross Revenue Up

Montedison Edison reports gross revenue in 1971 rose 4.1 percent but the parent company scored gains of only 2.3 percent from 1970. Gross revenue rose to 2,140 billion lire in 1971, the parent company providing 621 billion of that figure. The chemical sector led with gross revenue of 543.9 billion lire, a 14.4 percent increase. Textiles held second place with 349 billion lire, a 10.8 percent increase.

Japan Seen Extending Steel Curbs

The Japanese steel industry will announce a three-year extension of its voluntary control of exports to the United States this month, Nippon Steel Corp. says. The company says the industry is likely to limit the annual rate of increase in steel exports to 2.5 percent. Japan last year shipped 6.3 million tons of steel to the United States, 5.9 percent more than in 1970. The industry has been voluntarily regulating its exports to the United States since 1969 and the gain was larger than the maximum 5 percent increase it had promised.

U.S. Farm Exports Seen Rising

The U.S. Agriculture Department has new figures showing farm exports this year may soar to a record value of more than \$7.8 billion despite Nixon administration claims that dock strikes are causing a sharp cutback. Department sources say farm exports in January, the latest month tabulated, totaled \$770 million, or about 15 percent more than a year ago. Consequently, there is "serious speculation" that total farm exports for the entire fiscal year ending June 30 will reach and probably surpass the \$7.8 billion record in 1970-71, the sources say. Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz criticized striking dock workers this winter for tying up farm shipments. He

predicted the export value would be down \$400 million to \$600 million from the record high last fiscal year.

BLMC Says Coal Strike Hits Profit

Lord Stokes, chairman and managing director of British Leyland Motor Corp., says first-half results "will be seriously affected" by the recent coal strike in Britain. However, he told the annual general meeting, "subject to national conditions and to achieving continuity of production, the dividend for the current year on the increased capital will be not less than that for the 1970-71 period." Lord Stokes said that last month BLMC's share of the British car market was 42.4 percent.

GM Chairman Plans Japan Visit

Richard C. Gerstenberg, chairman of General Motors, is to arrive in Tokyo on March 16 for a three-day business visit, Isuzu Motor Co. reports. Mr. Gerstenberg will meet with Isuzu officials to discuss establishment of a joint venture in Japan to produce gas turbine engines with Isuzu, C. Itoh and Kawasaki Heavy Industries.

Argentina Receives Loan Offers

Argentina has received offers of credit totaling \$940.8 million from private and official banks in Europe, the United States and Canada, central bank president Carlos Brignone told a press conference. Mr. Brignone led an Argentine financial mission on a tour of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Spain between Jan. 30 and Feb. 26. His statement was the first official acknowledgment of the amount sought to bolster Argentina's dwindling foreign reserves. The Argentine balance-of-payments deficit last year was \$570 million.

Minimum Margin Requirement Raised

Stock Boom Worries Japanese Officials

TOKYO, March 3 (AP)—

Japan's monetary authorities are becoming increasingly concerned about the high degree of speculation involved in a sharp increase in Japanese stock prices since the yen was revalued in December.

To counter the trend, the Ministry of Finance yesterday tightened margin requirements for the first time since 1968. In recent days, it has also had consultations with representatives of leading securities firms concerning other methods of damping speculative pressures.

"Japanese stock markets are overheated, with prices pushed up to unrealistic levels considering the recessionary trend of the economy," an official at the Finance Ministry said.

Despite the recession, the closely-watched 225-share index, charting the movements of stock prices of most well-known concerns, reached a record 3,027.49 on Feb. 28 before easing slightly in recent sessions in expectation of tighter margin requirements. It closed at 3,015.14 Friday.

The Feb. 28 session represents a gain of 546.8 points, or 22 percent, from the index level on Dec. 18, 1971, the last trading day before the yen was revalued 16.9 percent against the dollar.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange index, which measures the market value of all shares listed on the first section of the exchange, likewise rose 20.5 percent from Dec. 18 to Feb. 28.

High Ratio Noted

One reason Japanese authorities believe the market advance has been overdone is the high

ratio of stock prices to company

per-share profit.

Although the current price/earnings ratio of around 17 looks reasonable compared with normal average PE ratios of U.S., British and other European shares, securities analysts here caution against such a comparison.

The main reason, they say, is

because Japanese companies equate

with an average debt equity ratio of four to one, about the

reverse of the situation in other

countries. What this means is

that per-share profit of Japanese

concerns is much more volatile

than their foreign counterparts,

warranting a lower PE rating be-

cause of the higher risk involved.

To cool the stock markets, the

Finance Ministry yesterday raised

its minimum margin requirement

to 60 percent from 30 percent.

This means a purchaser must

put up at least 60 percent col-

lateral in order to buy a share,

and can borrow funds to cover

the rest of the price.

The main reason Tokyo stock

prices are advancing is the high

degree of liquidity in the econ-

omy. The Bank of Japan has

successively cut its discount rate

to a post-war low during the

course of the past 20 months and

the Finance Ministry has pumped

money into the economy through

public works spending.

However, business conditions

look so bad that companies have

chosen not to employ these funds

to expand their production

facilities or to build their inven-

tories.

Brokers say the companies are

increasingly employing the funds

to speculate in the stock market

because they cannot think of

any other use for them.

Another factor aiding the mar-

ket advance is a sudden renewed

interest in Japanese securities by

overseas investors. After selling

on balance for several months

in anticipation of an adverse im-

pact of the yen revaluation on

Japan's economy, foreigners sud-

denly turned bullish in February.

The securities industry esti-

mates the foreigners purchased a

net \$27 million of Japanese

stock last month, a sharp reversal

from net sales totaling \$89 mil-

lion in January.

Government officials said there

was not much to be done about

the cheap imports, since official

policy is to encourage them.

Hand-Wringing, Head-Holding Time at Harried Pan Am

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, March 3 (WP)—

A group of harried airline executives met recently with a group of anxious bankers. The subject: extension of a \$300-million loan to Pan American World Airways.

For the world's largest passenger airline, this is hand-wringing, head-holding, fingernail-biting time.

It is not that Pan Am is likely to become another Lockheed, dependent on a government dole. Far from it. With the intricacies of airline accounting, and the company's vast, hard-to-replicable equipment, it could go on showing losses for several years without actually running out of money. But now is the time that airlines are supposed to be recovering from the industry-wide recession of the past three years. Most of them are—Pan Am is not.

On a 7.5 percent increase in total January revenue, Pan Am managed to deepen its loss by 50 percent (compared with the same month in 1971).

By contrast, American narrowed its one-month deficit by more than 70 percent on a 20 percent jump in revenue and Trans World cut its loss by one-third on a 12 percent increase in gross. (January is historically a poor month for most airlines.)

Case of Trouble

Everybody in the business claims to know what's ailing the giant carrier. Most opinions vary widely with those of Pan Am's management—and that's the chief problem.

"They have consistently refused publicly to assign any of their problems to internal causes,"



William T. Seawell

They consistently say it's due to fare levels and they're not getting enough money and that is just not so," one critic says.

Two recent changes at Pan Am that have many airline people hoping it will pull itself out of its tailspin were the election of William T. Seawell as president and the appointment of William M. Crilly as senior vice-president.

While Seawell is generally considered the hand-picked choice of Pan Am chairman Najeeb Halaby, there are strong indications that

Jobless Rate In U.S. Drops To 5.7 Pct.

Ratio Reported Lowest Since October 1970

WASHINGTON, March 3 (Reuters).—The unemployment rate continued its downward course in February, declining to 5.7 percent, the lowest rate in 16 months, the Labor Department reported today.

This compared with 5.9 percent in January and 6 percent in both December and November, and was the first time since October 1970 that the jobless ratio of the labor force declined below 5.8 percent.

The Nixon administration aims to reduce the unemployment rate to around 5 percent by the end of this year.

Baras Optimistic

Yesterday Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said that the rate was in process of declining and that recent stimulative policies aimed at creating more jobs should bear fruit over the next few months.

After allowing for seasonal adjustment, the actual number of employed workers remained unchanged in February at 80.6 million, but the number of jobless fell to 4.6 million from 5.1 million.

The unemployment rate for married men—a key component since it represents family breadwinners—dropped to its lowest since August, 1970, at 2.3 percent.

But the rate for teenagers continued climbing, rising to 13.8 percent from 12.8 percent. Unemployment among blacks stayed virtually the same at 10.5 percent, while the white jobless ratio dipped to 5.1 percent from 5.3 percent.

The rate for Vietnam veterans declined to its lowest in more than a year—7.4 percent unemployed, compared to 8.5 percent in January.

Company Reports

Gambic-Skogmo
Fourth Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions) \$350.9
Profit (millions) 9.77
Per Share 1.94

Year
Revenue (millions) 1,315.0
Profit (millions) 19.13
Per Share 3.56

Gulf & Western
Second Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions) 393.0
Profit (millions) 16.2
Per Share 0.77

Year
Revenue (millions) 1,613.0
Profit (millions) 33.2
Per Share 1.58

Jewel Cos.
Fourth Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions) 469.3
Profit (millions) 11.49
Per Share 1.56

Year
Revenue (millions) 1,809.8
Profit (millions) 26.84
Per Share 3.61

Zenith Radio
Fourth Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions) 183.4
Profit (millions) 14.96
Per Share 0.79

Year
Revenue (millions) 613.1
Profit (millions) 31.3
Per Share 1.65

Dow Tops 942 in Heavy Trading

NEW YORK, March 3 (NYT).—Prices continued to grind out strong gains today in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average, buoyed by sharp advances in Du Pont and Eastman Kodak, closed with a gain of \$36 at

942.43, its highest closing level in more than 10 months.

The Dow's gain for the week totaled just under 20 points.

Volume totaled 33.42 million shares, down from yesterday's 32.2 million. It was the fourth straight session of 20 million-plus trading and brought the

total for the week to 104.81 million shares, the highest weekly aggregate so far in 1972.

Today's market was strong from the opening and hesitated only briefly in mid-afternoon before surging ahead to close at its best level of the day. A total of 903 issues finished with gains and 525 lost ground.

The gains in Du Pont and Kodak signaled institutional interest. Du Pont climbed 51.8 and closed at 109.34 and Kodak spurred 22.4 to finish at 111.12. Both are components of the 30 Dow Jones industrials.

TBM, another institutional favorite, continued to trade near the 1971-72 high of 380.12 it touched early yesterday. The stock closed up 1.4 today at 377.12, only 91.2 from the record high of 337 reached in 1970.

Polaroid Rises

Polaroid climbed 3 1/3 at 124. It said recently that its fourth quarter was the biggest in history.

Rite Aid, which declared a 3-for-1 stock split earlier in the week, climbed 3 3/4 to 120 1/2. It brought the gain in its stock over the past week to 15.

Also higher were Bausch & Lomb, ahead 5 1/4 at 160, Itek Corp. 1 1/8 at 53 3/8, Texas Instruments, 3 7/8 at 151 3/8, and Kalamazoo at 60 3/4.

Stores Gain

J.C. Penney tacked on 1 3/4 at 75 3/4 in the wake of an encouraging Commerce Department report on retail sales. S.S. Kresge, another firm spot in the department store group, climbed 1 7/8 to 109.

Diamond Shamrock edged up 3/4 at 20 1/2. The firm looked for improvement in 1972 earnings after a drop of 17.6 percent in earnings last year.

Superior Oil, however, dropped 8 1/2 to 242 1/2. Part of the loss was attributed to profit-taking after some big gains.

Wait Disney fell 6 3/8 to 103 1/8. The firm said yesterday it will call all its \$100 million in 4.34 percent convertible subordinated debentures April 3. They are convertible into common stock at a price equivalent to \$127 1/2.

Warner Co. dropped 1 7/8 to 61 5/8 after jumping 5 1/2 points yesterday. The firm split its stock earlier in the week.

Steels followed an irregular path. Motors showed strength, and General Motors rose 1 to 63 3/8.

On the American Stock Exchange the index climbed 0.11 to 28.44. Turnover was 745 million shares, compared with 771 million yesterday.

On the bond market the corporate sector closed on a firm note, up about 1/8 point on the day. Government intermediates drifted through the session and closed 3/32 to 4 3/32 lower.

U.S. Firms Expect Profits To Rise by 12% This Year

NEW YORK, March 3 (Reuters).—U.S. corporations now expect their 1972 profits before taxes to rise 12 percent to a record total of \$89.8 billion compared with \$80.5 billion last year, according to McGraw Hill Publishing Co.'s seventh annual survey of corporate profit trends.

The upward trend is anticipated by more than 89 percent of the companies surveyed and only 12 percent expect profits to decline, while 7 percent expect no change.

Nearly 60 percent of the corporations that answered expect higher profit margins this year. Only 20 percent expect them to decline and 22 percent see no change.

'Modest Advance'

The 12 percent anticipated rise in pre-tax profits is in line with current economic forecasts which point to a modest advance of economic growth this year. Douglas Greenwald, McGraw Hill's chief economist, said.

He noted that profits are "now seen as continuing a two-year upward course." If realized, it will be the first time since 1966 that profits have risen in successive years. If expectations materialize, 1972 should be a good year for corporations, the economy in general and capital investment in particular, Mr. Greenwald said.

The survey shows non-manufacturing companies on the average to expect a 12 percent profit growth this year and manufacturing 11 percent.

Every major industry expects profits to be up in 1972, with gains ranging from 23 percent for steel in manufacturing to 4 percent for that catch-all group, "other nondurables," the survey showed.

Non-ferrous metals, transportation equipment manufacturers, other than autos and aerospace, anticipate a 20 percent gain. Aerospace, food and beverage manufacturers anticipate only 5

U.K. Stock Marts Vote to Link Up

LONDON, March 3 (NYT).—The London Stock Exchange announced today that its members had approved by a vote of 2,152 to 442 a plan to amalgamate with the six provincial exchanges now operating in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

The plan will lead in a few years to the creation of a single national securities market in London.

Though the plan has the unanimous support of the London exchange's governors, the outcome of the poll had been uncertain. At a sparsely-attended meeting of members on Tuesday, the plan did not achieve a majority of 75 percent needed to amend the exchange's rules. The governors then decided to poll all 5,500 members, with the results announced today.

Fed Speeds Money Supply Growth Rate

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, March 3 (NYT).—The rate of monetary expansion accelerated rapidly in the last few weeks, the Federal Reserve System reported yesterday.

According to the Fed, the nation's money supply—a key total that in the view of many economists plays a central role in determining the future trend of business activity—averaged \$31 billion in the four weeks ended Feb. 23. This was \$3.8 billion higher than the four-week average three months earlier, which was equivalent to a 6.3 percent seasonally-adjusted compound annual rate of growth over that period.

By contrast, in the quarter ended Jan. 29, money grew at a 1.6 percent annual rate, or roughly the same as the trend of growth in the money supply during the second half of 1971.

Last month, Arthur F. Burns, Fed chairman, pledged that he and his colleagues would not "let the present (economic) recovery falter for want of money and credit." To some future analysts, the money-supply statistics published yesterday seemed to indicate that he was delivering on that promise.

It is true that Mr. Burns added that "the Federal Reserve will not release the forces of a renewed inflationary spiral."

However, at the present time, the reserve's emphasis clearly seems to be on monetary expansion. Consider these examples:

• The monetary base, which largely determines future growth of the money supply, has grown at an 11.1 percent annual rate so far this year, more than double its growth rate in the second half of 1971.

• Total reserves of Fed member banks—the base for expansion of bank credit—expanded at a 9.6 percent rate in the first two months of 1972, well above the 7.1 percent trend rate of growth from May to December last year.

• Total federal credit (principally government securities owned by the Fed) has expanded at a 16.2 percent annual rate so far this year, against a 10.6 percent growth rate from May to December last year.

The most immediate hurdle, the banking group, is not expected to present any big problems, if only because it is so heavily committed—the line of credit is for \$300 million, with about \$287 million already borrowed by Pan Am—that they cannot back out now.

The credit does not expire until March 31, 1973, but it must be extended before the end of next month. If not, it will be due in the then-current 12-month period and must be counted as a current liability instead of a long-term debt. That means it would be charged against current assets on the balance sheet, reducing Pan Am's capital below what is required by other loan agreements and potentially forcing the company into reorganization.

In the long run, all observers agree, the company can look forward to clearer skies only if it gets a tight rein on its expenses.

Problems Compounded

Pan Am's problems have been compounded by the introduction of the Boeing-747 super jetliner which added enormous capacity at just the time bookings were falling throughout the industry.

With all the clouds hanging over Pan Am's future, even the most dubious critics think the airline eventually will see brighter days. Pan Am, like other carriers, always has been able to generate enormous amounts of cash.

In January, its gross revenues came to \$92.4 million. There are no more huge outlays for equipment in the offing, but the depreciation yet to come, especially on the 747s, makes the reported losses more of a bookkeeping result than on actual outflow of cash.

The writeoff for depreciation more than cancels out other profits, resulting in the final reported loss. The trouble is, those writeoffs are supposed to be applied toward replacement of the depreciated equipment and, under ideal conditions, should not result in an overall loss.

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BEFORE YOU INVEST

Understand the fundamentals of trading in stocks and bonds. It could save you \$\$. Read...

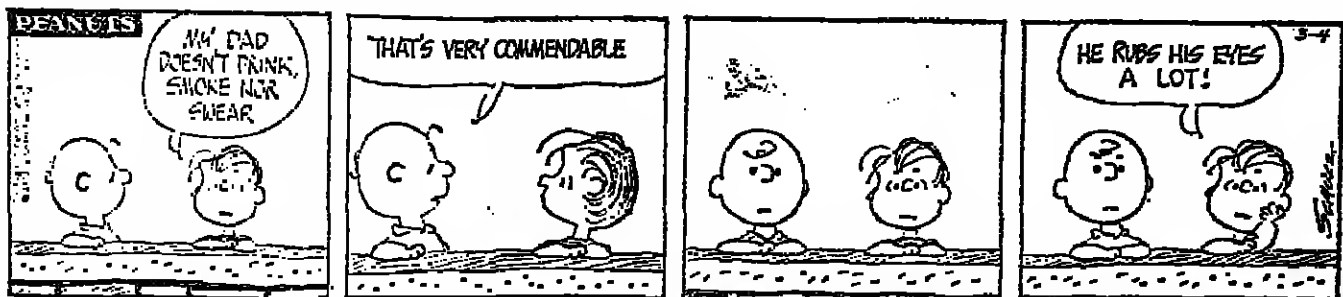
UNDERSTANDING THE MODERN SECURITIES MARKET

—1971-72—	Stocks and	Sla.	Net	—1971—

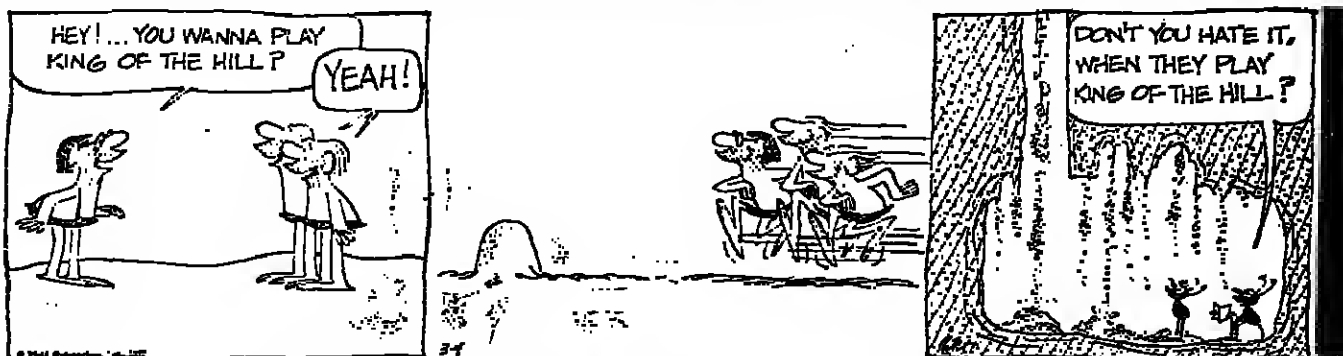
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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

PEANUTS



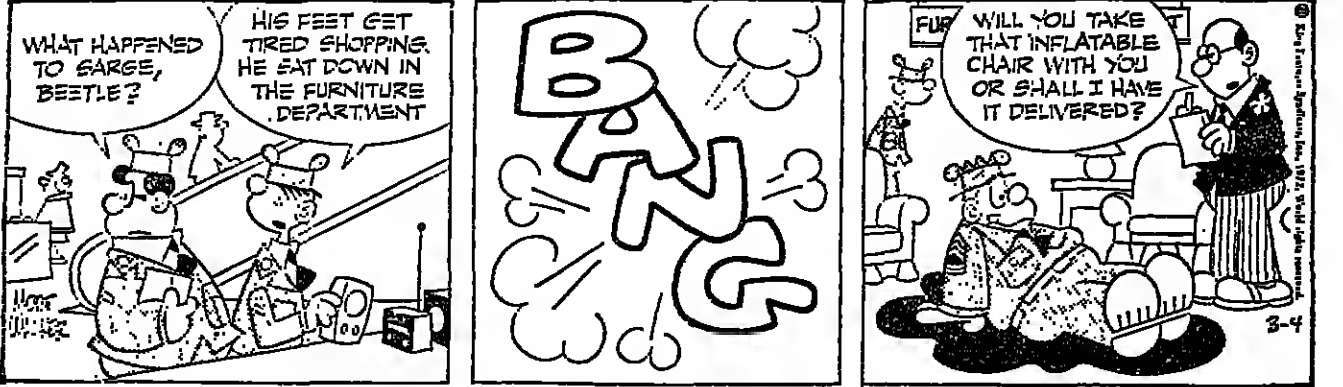
B. C.



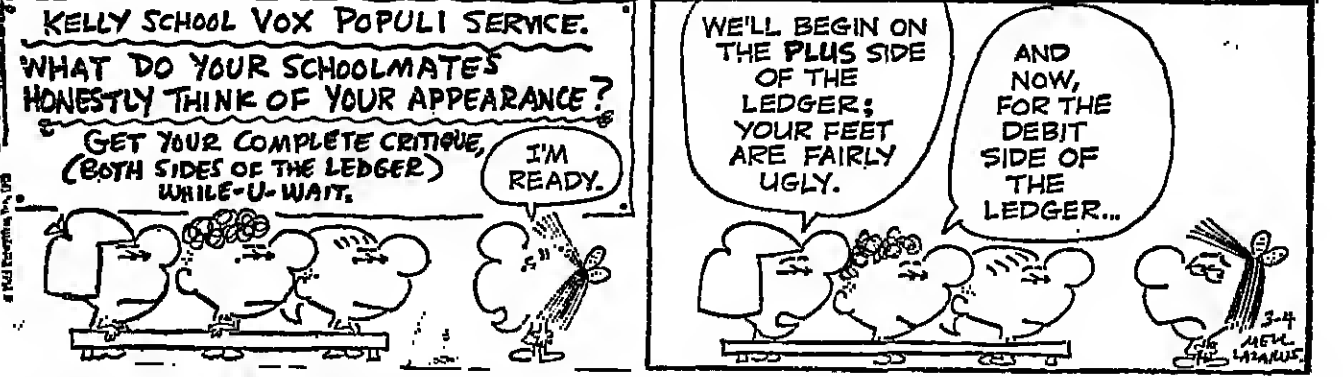
L. L. ABBNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIAZARD ID



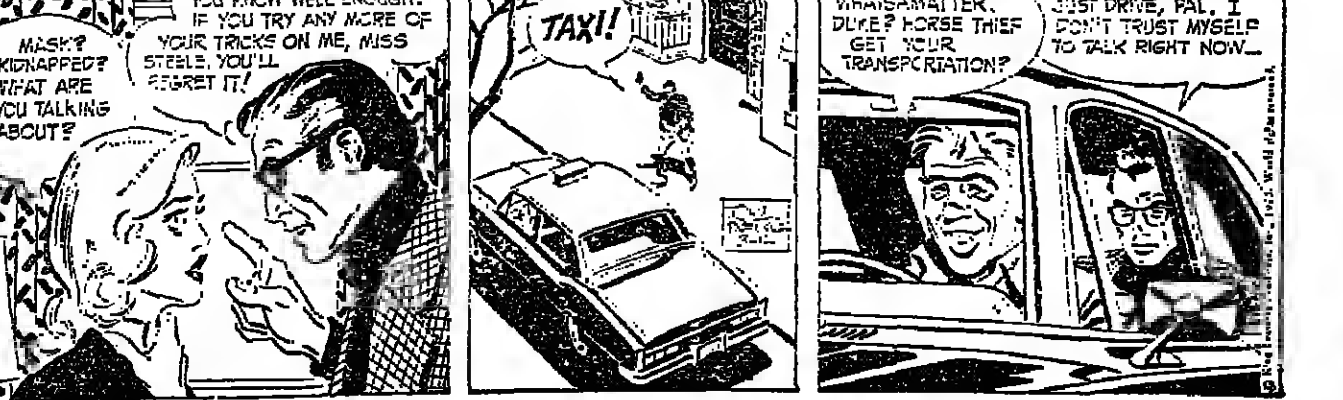
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YIRDT
GANGI
CADILP
INLOIV

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

His total child blab blab...

THIS IS USED IN SUMMING UP.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PUPIL HOVEL DISCUS QUARTZ.
Answers: This would describe a high-spirited childer—"CHIPPER"

- ACROSS**
- 1 Babe in Wall St.
 - 2 March on
 - 3 Marquand's
 - 4 Mr. at L.L.
 - 5 Watering spot
 - 6 Drug plant
 - 7 Tawdry
 - 8 Type of mail
 - 9 Church court
 - 10 Ancient Prefix
 - 11 Wall St. and
 - 12 Poker items
 - 13 Briefs of a sort
 - 14 Curro
 - 15 Church area
 - 16 Salvation, e.g.
 - 17 Irish coin, e.g.
 - 18 Topography
 - 19 Analysis a sentence
 - 20 Diamond gal
 - 21 Chem. suffix
 - 22 Compass point
 - 23 Lutron native
 - 24 Certain machine
 - 25 Millay and West
 - 26 Paperback
 - 27 Hair color
 - 28 In working order
 - 29 Beatty spot
 - 30 Physician Brno
 - 31 Gale too
 - 32 Wall St. saying, with 'O' across
 - 33 City near Moscow
 - 34 Opposite of Mid
 - 35 Sec 62 A.
 - 36 Religious school
 - 37 Abbr.
 - 38 Dialect
 - 39 Blinding the
 - 40 business
 - 41 Canned trouble
 - 42 Weid
 - 43 Sun-
 - 44 Haze certain
 - 45 Duke of Windsor
 - 46 Recluse
 - 47 One who quotes
 - 48 Egg's h. quotes
 - 49 Maid of Astolat
 - 50 Old endowment
 - 51 Formal wear, for short
 - 52 Selma
 - 53 Ledger items
 - 54 Insect fossil specimen
 - 55 Jambay, for one
 - 56 Arthritis drug
 - 57 Bland
 - 58 Greek letter
 - 59 Manhattan address
 - 60 Favorites of coal investors
 - 61 Freedom of a sort
 - 62 Stone slab
 - 63 Passover events
 - 64 Truman monograms
- DOWN**
- 1 Porcine
 - 2 Ellis hello
 - 3 Military car
 - 4 Downbeat of sorts
 - 5 Depolar. Abbr.
 - 6 Harango
 - 7 Surprised
 - 8 Pale
 - 9 Rent
 - 10 Drink
 - 11 Name for phone co.
 - 12 Some clocks
 - 13 Extended credit to
 - 14 Abbr.
 - 15 Regulatory group: Abbr.
 - 16 Grass
 - 17 Soap genus
 - 18 M. Lapsin
 - 19 "The blow!"
 - 20 Alpine area
 - 21 Smooth, talking

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

CAISLE ACICLO CAPIOSIE CIPAL
AFIOTI SIARIS HIAIDIES DARTIC
WICPOT DINGE DOWLING LAITINIS
ALICING TIEUIN TIEIS ALINGWID
SEIN OBOIE ACIE TRANNISSEIE
ACILUBIES THIRIU INIS EITS
PIEA EITIS CIPISIA ALICIS
OCIALVOS PREIC ALICIS EITILIS
SWETIN CLUEIK MOTIES BEIIL
HOUST MEIOW LANCIES RAPIDIC
CIPIDIEYI PRITIS LANCIED
SEIC AXIE MOBIS MOTIE SSS
QUASIRIS HENIE COLONY
SEIC CUCITIE EITIC EITIC EITIC
DOIE COHIE VACIE EITIC EITIC
PEDAL BICOT AAN O ALINGWID
DANCIE TICKET EITIC EITIC
ATIE EITIC EITIC EITIC EITIC
BRIDGIE VAM EITIC EITIC
LAMBIE EITIC EITIC EITIC
ALVIES EITIC EITIC EITIC
WITIS APTICIE EITIC EITIC
EITIE EITIC EITIC EITIC

BOOKS

ODD GIRL OUT

By Elizabeth Jane Howard. 276 pps. Viking. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

PEOPLE are beginning to write good novels about sex again. And it's about time. Before the "sexual revolution," there were, of course, good novels on the theme but they treated it in a more or less classical way, you might say. Then the courts opened Pandora's box and every other novelist started to unbutton himself or herself. The trouble was, though, that they were virgins at this sort of thing and went at it clumsily. Readers were subjected to a good deal of boasting; to more than they might have wished of Kraft-Ebing's "Psychopathia Sexualis" and Gray's "Anatomy"; to sex served up as meaninglessly as meals consumed by the characters. This was the heyday of the "polymorphously perverse," and readers who were not particularly hung up on it passively accepted it, as they have learned to accept so many other novelties of contemporary life.

Now, after a preliminary shaking-down period, novelists are gaining perspective. They're realizing that the new freedom of the sexual revolution has created is not simply quantitative, but qualitative too. It's as if they're suddenly recognizing, at this late date, what a pregnant metaphor sex is. Freud must be smiling in his beard.

In "Odd Girl Out," Elizabeth Jane Howard takes a standard sexual situation one surprising step further—thus making it "new"—and then still another step, equally unexpected, to raise it above the level of the merely new. The first surprise—or "twist," if you insist—in a novel about sex is almost a cliché by now. We've already discovered that the unpredictable is predictable when there is passion, so she gives us that and then brilliantly goes beyond it.

Edmund and Anne Cornhill are happily married and have enjoyed 10 years of extraordinary sexual pleasure by "warping against each other," as a young poet recently put it. He has had no previous experience and she only a single very unhappy one. They are deeply grateful to each other for turning their respective weaknesses into strengths. Edmund's father had been briefly married to a wealthy man-eater, and Edmund remembers her with affection because she treated him better than she did his father. Now his ex-stepmother wants Edmund and Anne to take care of Arabella, her daughter by another marriage, until she can find someone to marry her off to.

Though she is 22, Arabella is at once a child and as old as the Sphinx. She looks the way Flora in Botticelli's "Primavera" would look if that lady too had just had an abortion. She arrives, pale and still bleeding, at the Cornhills and tries, with all the wilds she has acquired in 22 years of surviving without love, to make them love her. She doesn't want to upset them, just to be included by them in their happiness. It won't diminish

your pleasure in the least to know that Arabella sleeps with Edmund, and that he is "blasted with ecstasy" right out of his happy security. Nor is it cheating to tell you that she does the same for Anne.

What makes "Odd Girl Out" such a special novel is the fact that all this is most naturally managed, most convincingly. Given the circumstances, you can't imagine it coming out any other way. There is a fine scene, which Edmund, away on a business trip, tries to write Arabella a love letter, the kind of letter that he should have been writing 20 years earlier, and that the compulsive neatness of his mind now renders impossible. Back home, Anne and Arabella are having a kind of phlegmatic affair, in which they go from making preserves to making love. Anne admires Arabella's small breasts and Arabella is fascinated by Anne's large ones.

Edmund is away for several weeks and returns to a household in which everyone immediately realizes that everything is changed. He and Anne are what are called "good" people—in the non-pejorative sense—and they are completely out of their depth. Arabella is drastically, radically "honest"—if that word too can be separated from its ugly connotations—and she is the only one of them who has the nerve, or the sense, to force a confrontation.

The results of that confrontation are the property of Miss Howard, and you'll have to read her book to find out what they are. You won't be disappointed, perhaps only a bit sadder and wiser. Miss Howard, by the way, is married to Kingsley Amis, who has just written an equally original and unconventional novel about young and middle-aged sex. One cannot help thinking what an interesting life they must have together.

Anatole Broyard is a New York Times book critic.

Tourist Guide Finds Portrait Of Rameses III

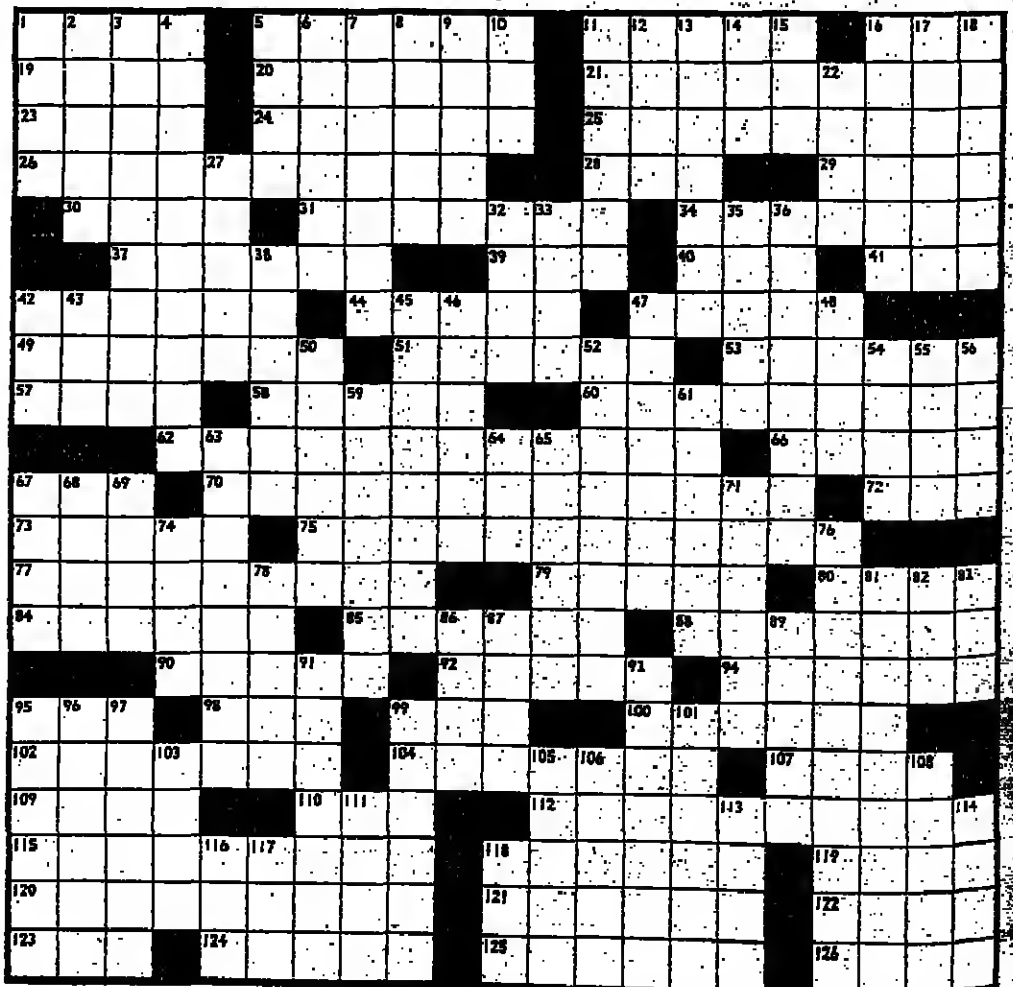
ELATE, Israel, March 3 (Reuters)—A wall drawing of Rameses III, king of Egypt 3,000 years ago, has been discovered near the Egyptian temple in Timpa, north of this Red Sea port.

Rameses is shown making an offering to the goddess Hathor. He is wearing a short skirt and a wig, and on his forehead is the symbol of the royal snake. The slim golden face has the fluid, made by a tourist guide, may shed light on the activities of the Egyptians in the Arava desert in the 12th century B.C., archaeologists here believe.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

UNDER THE COUNTER—By Walter McSherry



- DOWN**
- 33 Japanese shortening
 - 35 Yearning
 - 36 Transfer
 - 38 Metric measures
 - 39 Ticker-tape
 - 43 Gunk
 - 45 Amen for one
 - 46 Canoe
 - 47 Long-suffering one
 - 48 Back talk
 - 49 From first
 - 50 Police car
 - 51 Drill parts
 - 52 Lousier
 - 53 Hindu lead
 - 54 More muddy
 - 55 Lack of foresight
 - 56 Marjagant
 - 58 Christian
 - 59 French river
 - 60 Aztec people
 - 61 Reptiles
 - 62 White: Fraile
 - 63 1928 event
 - 64 Average
 - 65 Knowledge
 - 66 Alpi: Abbr.
 - 67 Drying tale
 - 68 Czech river
 - 84 Christian
 - 85 Glacial ridges
 - 86 Peak
 - 87 French river
 - 88 Aztec people
 - 89 Reptiles
 - 90 White: Fraile
 - 91 1928 event
 - 92 Average
 - 93 Knowledge
 - 94 Alpi: Abbr.
 - 95 Drying tale
 - 96 Czech river
 - 101 Market man
 - 102 French reef
 - 103 March
 - 104 Bawel
 - 105 Blood: Prefix
 - 111 Cnd
 - 112 Place for jewelry
 - 113 Meeting: Abbr.
 - 114 Swell and
 - 115 Jones
 - 116 Family member
 - 117 Beak
 - 118 Letters: Abbr.

فانكس

French 1-2 Women's U.S. Skiing

iss Steurer takes Slalom

THE LEAST OF SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, Calif., was a French one-two finish in the slalom today. The women's slalom was held at Heavenly Valley today, and the course in a total of 90.97 seconds.

"Odd Girl" second-placer, Michele Jacot, was followed by three Americans, as the United States team took eight of the top 10 places. The third was Marilyn Cochran of Colorado, who clocked 91.16, followed by her sister, a time of 91.28, and then a gold medalist, timed in 91.58, and the best American, Deanne Carlsen, who was fifth in 92.40.

The temperature was well above freezing, and the mushy course of the slalom was a source of frustration for the starters. About 40 percent of the starters either missed gates or fell during the first run, and the final list was high for the second heat, too. A notable drop was Annemarie Proell of Austria, who clocked her second World Cup here Wednesday with a giant slalom victory. The 2,550-foot course with a 100-foot drop had 57 gates for the first run and 58 for the second.

Tomorrow's men's slalom contest at Heavenly Valley will be a French one-two finish. Jean-Noel Augert, Duval, of France took the men's slalom lead from countryman Jean-Noel Augert. Duval finished second behind the Frenchman, while the American, Gustavo Thoeni, in the giant slalom, Augert didn't finish.

WOMEN'S SLALOM

Florence Steurer, France	90.97
Michele Jacot, France	91.16
Marilyn Cochran, U.S.	91.18
Deanne Carlsen, U.S.	91.58
Annemarie Proell, Austria	91.58
Christine Berland, France	91.58
Isabelle Mir, France	91.58
Gisela Hauser, Austria	91.58
Christine Berland, France	91.58
Isabelle Mir, France	91.58
Gisela Hauser, Austria	91.58

Men's World Cup

Henri Duvillard, France	1:14.1
Jean-Noel Augert, France	1:14.1
Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	1:14.1
Andrija Bakula, Poland	1:14.1
Karl Schranz, Austria	1:14.1
Edmund Bruggmann, Austria	1:14.1
John Heiser, Norway	1:14.1
Mike Lafferty, U.S.	1:14.1

Guide The Scoreboard

NOTES: At Taos, N.M., Deyanir, a French skier, was the first to finish the slalom today. The slalom was held at Taos, N.M., and the course was a total of 90.97 seconds.

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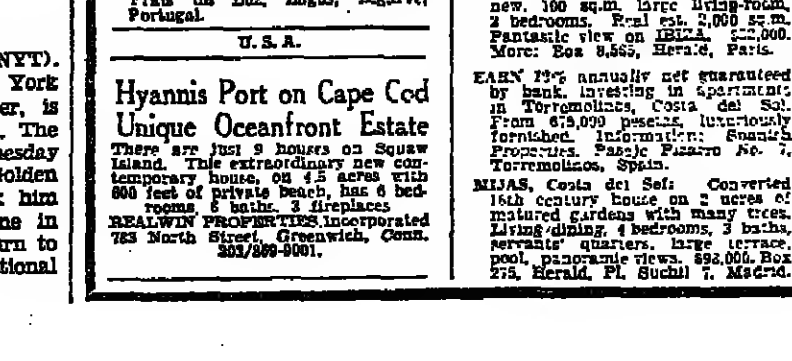
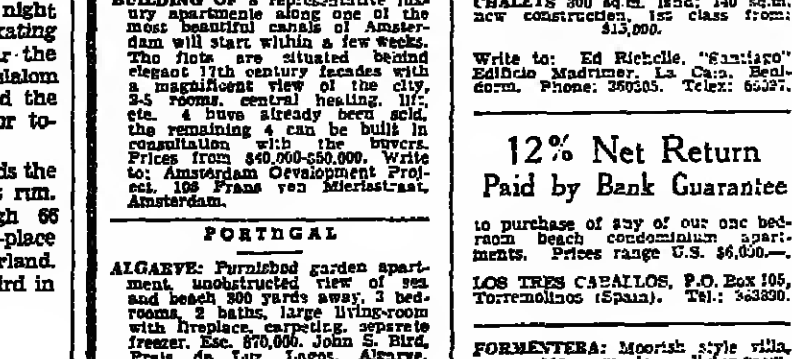
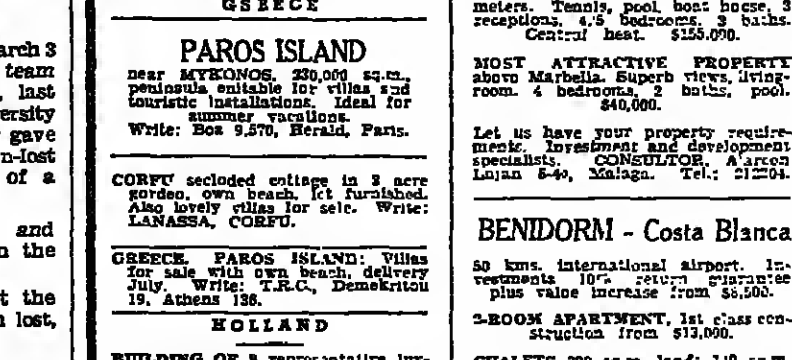
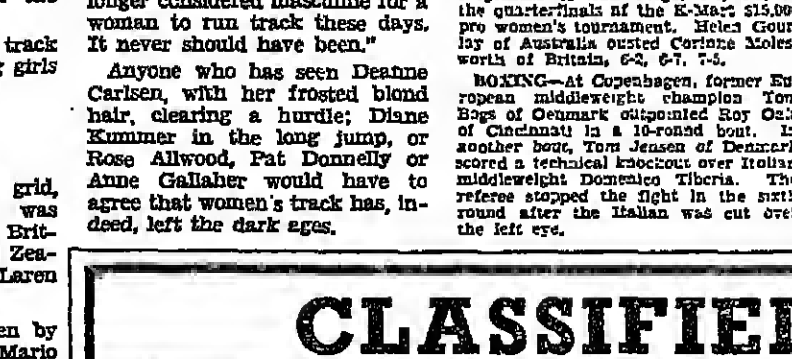
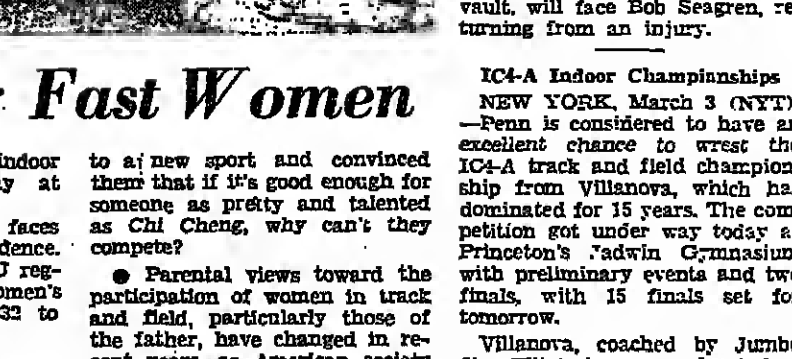
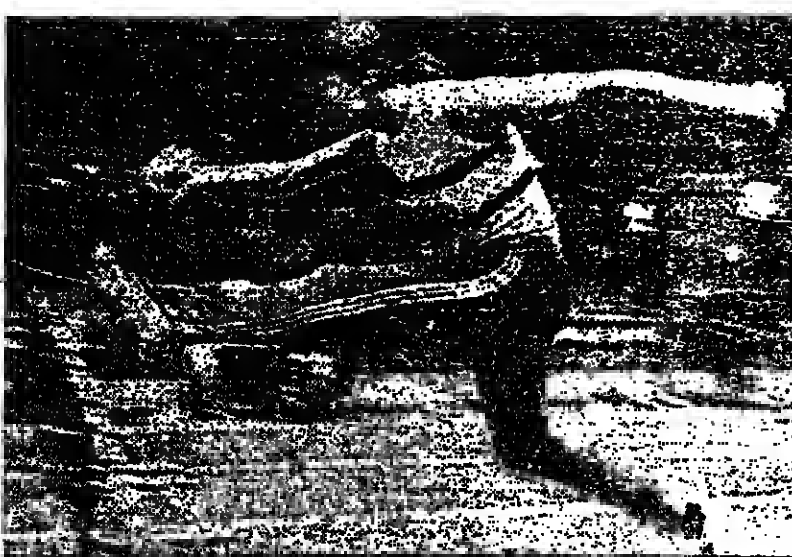
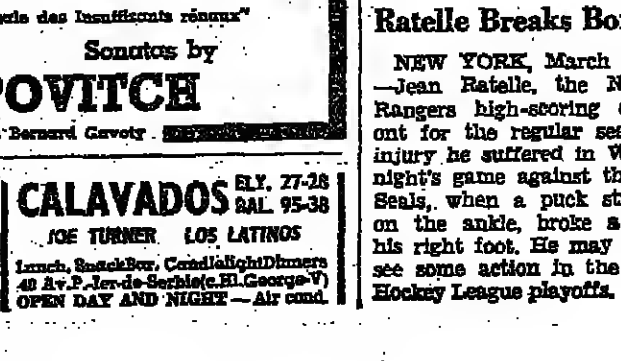
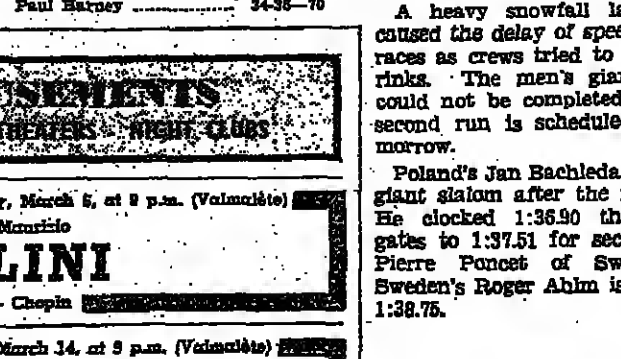
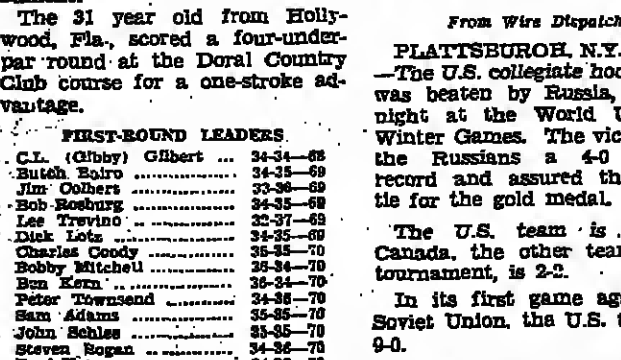
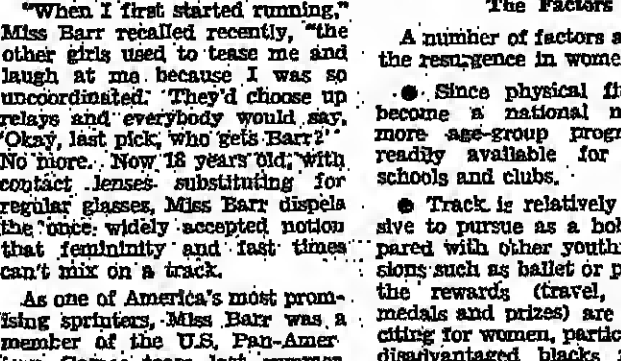
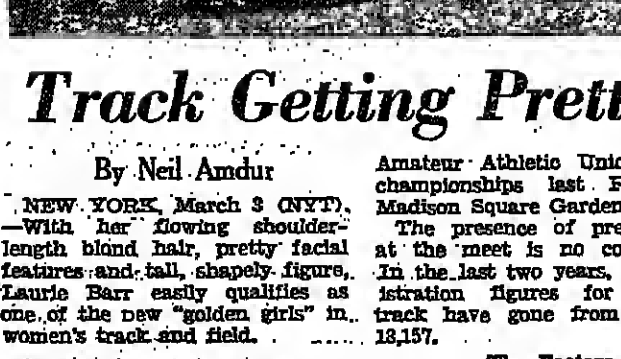
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The New York Times.
Laurie Barr (upper left) finished fourth in the 220-yard run in New York last Friday. Hurdler Pat Donnelly (upper right) warms up and hurdler Deanne Carlsen (bottom) of Sacramento, Calif., Roadrunners relaxes.

Track Season Goes Outdoor In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, March 3 (AP)—The long-awaited mile duel is off with the withdrawal of injured Mary Lou Jeter but tomorrow's Meet of Champions, which inaugurates the outdoor track season, figures to have some exciting times and be an early preview of U.S. Olympic hopes.

The track is a blazing fast artificial surface poured at the Los Angeles Coliseum only two weeks ago.

Jim Ryan heads the mile field with a good supporting cast, including Olympian Tom Von Rueden. A University of Southern California 380-yard relay team is shooting for the world record of 1:21.7 with a speed lined-up of Leon Brown, Edsel Garrison, Willie Deckard and Don Quarrie. But if they do it, it won't be official, because international rules say all members have to come from the same nation.

World record holder Kjell Isaksson of Sweden, who set 17 feet 10 1/2 inches last week indoors in New York in the pole vault, will face Bob Seagrass, returning from an injury.

IC-4 Indoor Championships
NEW YORK, March 3 (NYT)—Fenn is considered to have an excellent chance to wrest the IC-4 track and field championship from Villanova, which has dominated for 15 years. The competition got under way today at Princeton's "Adwin" Gymnasium with preliminary events and two finals, with 15 finals set for tomorrow.

Villanova, coached by Jumbo Jim Elliot, has won the indoor team title 12 times in the last 15 years, including the last five. But the Quakers, tied with Pitt for second last year, have a lot of depth. Earlier this week, Elliot said Penn coach Jim Tupper, who used to be his assistant, had much more strength in the field events.

The Scoreboard
TENNIS—At Rochester, N.Y., Jerry Melville of Australia beat Valeria Ziegenfuss of San Diego, 6-4, 6-1, in the quarterfinal of the \$100,000 women's tournament. Nicky Pietrangeli of Australia beat Corinne Mosier of Britain, 6-0, 6-1, 6-0.

BOXING—At Copenhagen, Denmark, former European middleweight champion Tom Egan of Denmark defeated Bob Osk of Denmark, 5-0, in the quarterfinal of the \$100,000 men's tournament. Nicky Pietrangeli of Australia beat Corinne Mosier of Britain, 6-0, 6-1, 6-0.

Another who has been Deanne Carlsen, with her frosted blond hair, clearing a hurdle; Diane Kummer, in the long jump, or Rose Alwood, Pat Donnelly or Anne Gallagher would have to agree that women's track has, indeed, left the dark ages.

Track Getting Pretty Fast Women

By Neil Amdur
NEW YORK, March 3 (NYT)—With her flowing shoulder-length blond hair, pretty facial features and tall, shapely figure, Laurie Barr easily qualifies as one of the new "golden girls" in women's track and field.

"When I first started running," Miss Barr recalled recently, "the other girls used to tease me and laugh at me because I was so uncoordinated. They'd choose up relay and everybody would say, 'Okay, last pick, who gets Barr?'"

No more. Now 18 years old, with a 5'10" frame, she is a member of the U.S. Pan-American Games team last summer. She survived two grueling seasons of trials and reached the final of the 220-yard dash at the

Amateur Athletic Union indoor championships last Friday at Madison Square Garden. The presence of pretty faces at the meet is no coincidence. In the last two years, AAU registration figures for women's track have gone from 9,832 to 13,157.

The Factors
A number of factors are behind the resurgence in women's track:

- Since physical fitness has become a national movement, more age-group programs are readily available for girls in schools and clubs.
- Track is relatively inexpensive to pursue as a hobby, compared with other youthful diversions such as ballet or piano, and the rewards (travel, publicity, medals and prizes) are more exciting for women, particularly for disadvantaged blacks from the inner cities.
- The televising of major track meets has introduced young girls

to a new sport and convinced them that if it's good enough for someone as pretty and talented as Chi Cheng, why can't they compete?

• Parental views toward the participation of women in track and field, particularly those of the father, have changed in recent years, as American society embraces more matriarchal values.

• There is less pressure for a woman to achieve perfection in track than in other team-oriented sports or in swimming, where national development is geared to early age-group accomplishments.

"It's about time that people realize what's been happening in women's track," says Marlene Ellison, whose Texas Tech Club girls were boisterous hair styles and sleek warm-up suits long before women's track went mad. "It's no longer considered masculine for a woman to run track these days. It never should have been."

Anyone who has seen Deanne Carlsen, with her frosted blond hair, clearing a hurdle; Diane Kummer, in the long jump, or Rose Alwood, Pat Donnelly or Anne Gallagher would have to agree that women's track has, indeed, left the dark ages.

Fourth position on the grid, starting the second row, was taken by Jackie Hadfield, a member of the U.S. Pan-American Games team last summer. She survived two grueling seasons of trials and reached the final of the 220-yard dash at the

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Tigers Deadlock MVC Race

Memphis State Routs Louisville 5

NEW YORK, March 3 (UPI)—Memphis State, the 17th-ranked college basketball team in the nation, pulled into a tie for the Missouri Valley Conference lead last night with an 80-65 rout of third-ranked Louisville, setting up the possibility of a playoff for the conference title and an NCAA berth. The runner-up, probably would go to the National Invitation Tournament in New York.

Larry Finch scored 21 points and Memphis State's defense held Louisville's high scorer, Jim Price, to just 4 points before he fouled out. It was Memphis State's second victory this season over Louisville, which has lost only three times in 27 outings. The Tigers are 26-5 and both teams have 11-2 conference records.

In the only other action involving a rated team, Miami of Ohio upset Marshall, the No. 10 team and holder of an all-large NCAA berth, 77-71.

Larry Garloch and Tim Meyer combined for the final 6 points of the game as Miami handed Marshall only its third loss in 28 games. The game was tied, 71-71, with 2:14 left when Garloch converted two free throws and Meyer hit a pair of foul shots and a basket.

Elsewhere, Rich Stallworth and Harry Rogers scored 23 points each as St. Louis ripped Drake, 99-73, and Wichita State, the No. 2 scorer in the nation, hit 45 points as Oral Roberts beat Wisconsin Oshkosh, 100-93.

In first-round Southern Conference tournament action, Furman set a tournament scoring record with a 125-89 rout of Virginia Military, Davidson beat Appalachian State, 27-17, East Carolina topped The Citadel, 80-74, and William & Mary defeated Richmond, 50-32.

Argentine Fights Moyer
ROME, March 3 (UPI)—The Italian boxing scene is ready to adopt Carlos Monzon, who is looking for a new country to foster him.

If the relationship jells, it should improve the financial status of the country's sport and the middleweight champion's wallet.

Italian boxers were once the most highly regarded in Europe, and were considered of world class. Nino Benvenuti is no longer on the scene, at least not as a boxer. This week he is a fight writer for an Italian journal.

No longer can Italy rely on Sandro Mazzinghi, the former junior-middleweight champion of the world, to lead the way. Carlos Monzon has lost the European middleweight crown. Light-heavyweight Piero Del Papa is finished, and Bruno Arcari, the European junior-welterweight champion, is aging.

Wanted: A Hero
Italian fans must have a hero to cheer, or at least fling tomatoes at. They'll have a chance tomorrow night when Monzon defends his title against Denny Moyer of Portland, Ore., in a 15-round bout at the Palazzo dello Sport here.

A hero here must meet certain requirements. He must be a winner. Monzon has not lost since 1964, and has an overall record of 75 victories, three losses, nine draws and one "no decision." Also, a hero here must

be a hero here must meet certain requirements. He must be a winner. Monzon has not lost since 1964, and has an overall record of 75 victories, three losses, nine draws and one "no decision." Also, a hero here must

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